MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 JANUARY 1986

Libya

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's statement inviting President Reagan to Libya was reported by TANJUG but monitored Libyan media have not thus far been observed to mention the invitation. As for Libya's response to U.S. sanctions, JANA noted that the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress has urged an Arab boycott of U.S. goods, services, and tourists. The agency also carried a Foreign Liaison Bureau statement stressing that U.S. nationals in Libya enjoy freedom of residence and movement and can leave the Jamahiriyah whenever they like.

Meanwhile, the foreign liaison secretary viewed the recent ICO conference as a "massive demonstration of solidarity" with Libya, JANA reported. Colonel Sa'id Musa Muragha, alias Abu Musa, and other leaders of the Fatah "Provisional Command" also expressed support for Libya during a 12 January meeting with Col al-Qadhdhafi, according to JANA. In Tunis, the PLO's permanent delegate to the Arab League expressed mainstream PLO support for "all the Libyan moves" on Arab, regional, and international levels, Aden Voice of Palestine radio reported. In another development, Libyan sources quoted by the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD* claimed that Egypt has withdrawn troops from the Libyan border and has urged an end to the media campaigns between the two countries, according to QNA.

On the military level, monitored Libyan media were not observed to mention or confirm KUNA's report that Libyan SAM's downed an unidentified aircraft over the Gulf of Sidra 8 January. The Kuwaiti agency, citing a "diplomatic source" in Beirut, linked the alleged incident with the loss of a U.S. F-18 over the Mediterranean that day, claiming that both Libya and the United States remained silent over the matter so as not to exacerbate the situation.

Inter-Arab Affairs

The ICO foreign ministers conference expressed its solidarity with and "effective support" for the Libyan people in the defense of their "territorial integrity and sovereignty," noting the "continued provocations" and "escalation of aggression" by "world imperialism" and Israel against Libya, according to a Rabat radio report on the final day's proceedings held 10 January. The conference also denounced the "storming" of the Al-'Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem by the "Zionist authorities," as well as the resumption by "some countries" of diplomatic relations with Israel, the radio added. The final statement made no mention of the Iran-Iraq war, the radio later noted, broadcasting remarks by Iraq's foreign minister, who explained that Iraq dropped its call for a conference appeal on the war in order to preserve "unity and solidarity" among the Islamic states.

On Col al-Qadhdhafi's request for an emergency Arab foreign ministers' meeting, the Bahraini foreign minister disclosed that the session will convene in Tunis at the end of January, according to Radio Monte Carlo.

Interception of U.S. Ship; Iran-Iraq War

Iranian naval patrol units seized the U.S. commercial ship *President Taylor* in international waters of the Gulf of Oman 12 January, Tehran radio reported. The "suspicious" vessel was released after a 2-hour inspection revealed that none of its cargo was destined for Iraq, the radio added. The FRG ship *Ville du Sahara*, seized and conducted to a southern Iranian port 9 January, was also released following a cargo inspection, the radio further revealed.

In a separate development, Iraqi planes conducted raids against Khark Island 11 and 12 January, according to Iraqi military communiques cited by Voice of the Masses radio. However, oil continues to be exported from Khark and "major" new oil deposits have been discovered in the country, Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi told a Turkish paper in an interview reported by IRNA. On the battlefield, Iranian troops foiled two Iraqi counterattacks in the Hawr al-'Azim area 10 and 11 January, killing over 100 Iraqi troops, according to an Iranian military communique reported by Tehran radio. Meanwhile, the Iranian Air Force "last week" conducted its first extensive aerial maneuvers since the 1979 revolution, IRNA reported, citing the Air Force commander. Real bombs were used in the "highly successful" maneuvers in which tens of jet fighters, bombers, and fuel tankers participated, IRNA added.

Lebanon

Inter-Christian Clash — "Mercenaries belonging to the man in the palace" were responsible for recent attacks on Lebanese Forces personnel and citizens in the Northern al-Matn area, Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Chairman Elie Hubayqah contended in a statement broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio 13 January. He disclosed that Lebanese Forces military units have been instructed to pursue the "agitators and saboteurs," warning those responsible for the "acts of aggression" that the Forces are capable of punishing them. In a related development, the Voice of Lebanon warned citizens to keep off the streets in the Northern al-Matn because of fighting between the Lebanese Forces and their opponents. The radio claimed that "certain hireling groups" timed their attacks on Forces personnel to coincide with President Amin al-Jumayyil's departure for Damascus in the hope that such actions would strengthen his position.

"Official sources" cited by Beirut radio had earlier confirmed that Al-Jumayyil will present "observations" on the tripartite agreement during his 13 January meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, adding that the observations do not mean "war" on the agreement but rather are an attempt to rectify and improve it. Nevertheless, Al-Jumayyil will not proceed with any

agreement that does not take his observations into consideration, according to press reports cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon.

Syrian SAM's — Despite the Syrian foreign minister's denial that his country has withdrawn its SAM's from Lebanon, senior IDF sources reaffirmed that the Syrian SAM-6 and SAM-8 batteries have been withdrawn, Jerusalem radio reported.

Israel

In a "marathon" session 12-13 January, the Inner Cabinet reached agreement on the "political package deal" with Egypt that includes the Tabah issue, Jerusalem radio reported. A Cabinet communique broadcast by the radio stated that the Tabah issue and other Egyptian-Israeli border disputes will be resolved through arbitration, following an initial stage of conciliation. Egypt will return its resident ambassador to Israel and a timetable will be established for the implementation of trade, political, and other agreements, the communique noted, adding that the two countries will "prevent the presence or activity of terrorists from one country directed against the other and its citizens." The Inner Cabinet agreement complies with "previous understandings" with Egypt, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres later told a Jerusalem radio correspondent. Deputy Prime Minister David Levi told the radio that Likud agreed to the arrangement following the incorporation of "safety valves," such as the 8-month conciliation period, the stance on terrorism, and the "parallel and simultaneous nature" of all steps in the package.

In a separate development, Jerusalem radio reported that one border policeman was killed and another injured in a shooting incident in Nabulus 11 January.

Iran

Iran and India signed a protocol on scientific and cultural cooperation 12 January at the conclusion of a visit to Tehran by Indian External Affairs Minister Beli Ram Bhagat, IRNA reported. Bhagat met with the president, foreign minister, and Majlis speaker during his 3-day visit, the report added. Bhagat informed Iran that India would not take sides regarding the Iran-Iraq war, according to Delhi radio.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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Continued Reportage on ICO Meetings in Fes

Essebsi Addresses Session

LD101503 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1135 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Fes, 10 Jan (TAP) — Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi confirmed that Tunisia will remain loyal to its political and moral Bourguibist line and to the principles on which it has based its policy, which always supports just causes whether it be the Palestinian cause, the cause of the people of South Africa who are struggling against racial discrimination, the Namibian cause, or Eritrea. He said that Tunisia remains ready to make all sorts of sacrifices, no matter how big, in support of the struggle of oppressed people.

He said in a speech before the 16th Islamic foreign ministers' conference that what Tunisia has sacrificed in support of the cause of the Palestinian people adds to its record which is full of struggle and heroism for the sake of justice, freedom, and solidarity with just causes.

Beji Caid Essebsi said that the Zionist calculations were completely wrong and that the Zionist enemy had not hit its intended target when it strafed Hammam al-Shatt. He confirmed that Tunisia would not stop supporting the cause of the Palestinian people out of its belief in the justness of this cause and the right of the Palestinian people to struggle for the recovery of its dignity and all its legitimate rights.

PLO's Qaddumi Speaks

JN101750 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, has affirmed that there will be no peace in the Middle East without the complete withdrawal of the Zionist occupation forces from usurped Arab and Palestinian territories, foremost of which is Jerusalem; the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights; and the guaranteeing of their return to their homeland and land and their right to establish an independent, sovereign state on their soil.

In a speech delivered yesterday at the Islamic foreign ministers conference, which is currently being held in Fes, brother Abu al-Lutf affirmed that attempts to contain these inalienable rights will only lead to an escalation in violence, destruction, and war. After noting the rejection by the United States and the Zionist entity of peace proposals in the Middle East, including the Fes plan, brother Abu al-Lutf affirmed that the PLO agrees to all the positive initiatives aimed at achieving peace in the Middle East. Brother Abu al-Lutf also reaffirmed the need to convene an international peace conference on the Middle East in which all the concerned parties would participate, including the PLO and the permament member-states of the Security Council. Brother Abu al-lutf denounced the United States' use of the veto at the Security Council which prevents the implementation of the international will and hampers its action.

U.S., USSR Send Messages

LD111659 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Fes, 11 Jan (MAP) — Shariffudin Pirzada, the secretary general of the Islamc Conference Organization, last Thursday received in Fes two messages from American President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader Gorbachev.

Inan al-Haq, adviser to the secretary general of the organization, has stated that President Reagan's message was delivered to the secretary general by an American envoy, explaining that it contained the stand of the United States of America vis-a-vis the economic sanctions it adopted against Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Also Inan al-Haq has announced that the secretary general of the ICO on the same day received in Fes the Soviet ambassador to Morocco who handed him a message from leader Gorbachev in reply to the message sent by Pirzada prior to the holding of the Geneva summit.

Inan al-Haq mentioned that the message addressed to both American President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev included the Islamic world's point of view about the most important issues which occupy the attention of the Islamic nation especially the Middle East question, holy Jerusalem, Palestine, Afghanistan, and the situation in Africa.

Statement on U.S.-Libya Conflict

LD111023 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Fes, 11 Jan (MAP) — The 16th Islamic foreign ministers conference has condemned the measures adopted by the U.S. Administration against the Libyan Arab Jamahairiyah.

The conference issued a statement last night affirming its categorical solidarity with the Jamahiriyah and demanding that the U.S. Government cancel these measures. The statement also called on the Islamic countries to "adopt the arrangements they consider suitable to confront this unjust measure."

Here follows the text of the statement issued by the conference in this matter:

The 16th Islamic foreign ministers' conference convening at Fes in the Moroccan Kingdom from 25 to 29 Rabi al-Thani of the hegira corresponding to 6-10 January.

Trusting the common destiny and solidarity among Islamic countries, the principles and aims of the Charter of the ICO, and endorsing the support which has always been expressed by the Islamic conference with the Arab and Islamic countries exposed to imperialist and Zionist threat;

After listening to the statement delivered by Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison about the threats, provocations, and economic boycott measures to which Jamahiriyah is exposed from the United States of America;

The following has been decided:

1. The conference condemns the measures approved by the U.S. Government against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah which contradict international norms and laws.

2. The conference affirms its categorical solidarity with the Jamahiriyah against these measures which seek to harm the independence and sovereignty of the people of the Jamahiriyah and seek to harm its development and economic plans.

3. The conference demands that the U.S. Government cancel these unjust measures and affirm their illegality.

4. The conference calls on Islamic countries to adopt the arrangements they consider suitable to confront these unjust U.S. measures.

5. The ICO secretary general is requested to follow up this resolution and to inform the conference about the latest developments.

Final Statement Summarized

LD111201 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 0105 GMT 11 Jan 86

["Summary" of the final statement of the 16th Islamic foreign ministers conference by Mohamed Tazi, department head in the Moroccan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, in Fes -- live]

[Text] The conference of the Islamic countries ended its work in Fes a short while ago and issued a general statement during the final session which covered the political, economic, cultural, administrative, and financial resolutions and recommendations. The ministers held a lengthy session to approve these resolutions and recommendations. It is noted, however, that the final statement did not tackle resolution of the Iraqi-Iranian war issue although much time was spent discussing it and trying to reconciliate the two sides in the conflict.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the conference as contained in the final statement and the proceedings of the final session:

The conference issued a statement in which it expressed solidarity with the Libyan people and effective support for them in their stand to defend their territorial integrity and sovereignty. The conference drew the world community's attention to the continued provocations and the escalation of aggression by world imperialism and the Zionist entity against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The conference issued another statement which denounced the U.S. Government's measures adopted against the Jamahiriyah and which conflict with international law, usage, and relations. The conference reiterated its solidarity with the Jamahiriyah.

The conference also expressed its appreciation of the efforts exerted by the Islamic Standing Committee for Cultural Affairs and Information headed by his excellency the Senegalese president, Abdou Diouf, for bolstering and strengthening cooperation among the Islamic countries in the cultural and information fields. The conference called for the implementation of the recommendations of this committee.

One of the achievements of this conference, was admitting the Republic of Nigeria. Rilwanu Lukman Nigerian, minister of mines, power and steel, submitted an application in the name of his country to join the ICO. Thus Nigeria has became the 46th member of the organization. The conference warmly welcomes this new member.

As to the date and place of the convocation of the 17th conference, the Islamic foreign ministers' conference asked its secretary general to get in touch with the member-countries and report back on the results of his contacts within 2 months.

After that, the statement spoke about the issues which were approved. The first seven issues deal with Palestine. With regard to this issue, the conference condemned the Israeli aggression on Tunisia and the PLO offices there. It reiterated its adherence and commitment to the principles on which any solution to Palestine questions should be founded, foremost of which is affirmation that the Palestine question is the core of the conflict in the Middle East. Lasting and just peace in the region cannot be established except on the basis of complete withdrawal from all the occupied Palestine Arab territories and the retrieval of the inalienable national rights of the Palestine people including their right to return to their homeland, Palestine, and their right to self-determination and to set up their independent state in Palestine with Jerusalem as its capital.

The conference affirmed the Islamic countries' adherence to the UN General Assembly resolution providing for an international conference under UN supervision to solve the Palestine question with the PLO's participation as an independent and equal party alongside the other parties concerned. This is to include the participation of the USSR and the United States and other UN Security Council permanent member-countries.

The conference condemned the hostile stance the United States takes toward the national inalienable rights of the Palestine people and its constant support for the Zionist enemy. The conference affirmed the member-countries' commitment to severance of all political, military, economic, cultural, and other relations, direct and indirect, with the Zionist enemy.

The conference affirmed the commitment of the member-countries to use all their capabilities to face up to the Israeli decision to annex Jerusalem, and to implement an economic and political boycott against those countries which recognize the Israeli decision.

The conference issued a statement in which it condemned the storming of the holy Al-'Aqsa Mosque by the Zionist authorities in an attempt to establish a place inside the mosque for worship by Jews.

The conference expressed its deep denunciation of this sinful transgression and called on the international community to adopt

the necessary measures to insure these transgressions are not repeated.

The conference's statement has been circulated among you as proposed by the delegation from the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan.

The conference denounced the continued Israeli occupation of some parts of southern Lebanon and its terroristic practices and criminal actions against the civilian population. It reiterated the call for the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions which call for the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all Lebanese territories.

The conference recognized the efforts exerted for the establishment of national accord in Lebanon so as to safeguard the unity of its people, land, and institutions.

The conference also listened to a statement from the Turkish Cypriot representative and expressed sympathy for the efforts to attain equal status with the Greek Cypriots and to attain their just rights as well. The conference expressed its hope that the mediation carried out by the UN secretary general would lead to a just, lasting solution to the Cyprus question. The conference affirmed Cyprus' independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and status as a nonaligned country.

The conference declared that the security of any Islamic country concerns all the Islamic countries. It decided to bolster the security of its member-countries through solidarity and cooperation among themselves in accordance with the principles and objectives contained in the ICO charter.

The conference also heard a report from the representative of the Afghani mujahidin and praised their struggle for the liberation of their country from foreign invasion and the safegurding of the independence and identity of their country as an Islamic country. It welcomed the unity represented in the creation of the mujahidin union and urged the member-countries to bolster cooperation with them.

After discussing the question of the ordeal of minorities, including the Muslim Turkish minority in Bulgaria, and the violation of their rights to safeguard their identity and cultural and religious heritage, the conference asked the secretary general of the ICO to form a 3-man committee to investigate the conditions of the Muslim minority in Bulgaria and to draw up recommendations that would facilitate reaching a solution. It also asked the secretary general to follow up the developments of this matter and submit a comprehensive report on them to the 17th Islamic foreign ministers' conference.

After that, the statement speaks of the conference's interest in the possession of nuclear weapons by some countries. It appealed to these countries to respond to the proposals calling for turning Africa, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia into nuclear-free zones.

It denounced the collusion between the Zionist entity and the racist South Africa regime in the field of the production of nuclear weapons.

The conference welcomed the decision adopted by the member-countries of the Southeast Asia organization to work for insuring that this part of the world shall remain a zone free of nuclear weapons.

The conference urged the Islamic countries to continue to cooperate with the disarmament conference, at the UN General Assembly, and in the other international circles with a view to bolstering the security of the countries which do not possess these nuclear weapons. At the same, the conference urged the two superpowers and other military powers to begin serious negotiations under the supervision of the disarmament conference in Geneva.

The conference affirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia by all means, including armed struggle, for liberation from the imperialist domination and racial discrimination. It denounced the policy of establishing independent entities with a view to consolidating the racist regime in South Africa.

The conference affirmed the territorial integrity of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros Islands and its sovereignty over the four islands including Mayotte.

The conference called for providing relief to the refugees pouring into the Islamic countries and to facilitate their return to their homeland in safety. It called for increasing aid to the Islamic countries which provide shelter to large numbers of such refugees.

The conference called on the ICO secretary general to prepare a study on the Israeli nuclear armament in cooperation with the Arab League and the OAU.

The conference reiterated its support for the struggle of the Philippine Muslims for self-determination and urged the member-countries to provide support for the National Front for the Liberation of Moro, in its capacity as the legitimate representative of the people of Moro. It affirmed its readiness to continue to provide them with support to help them protect their rights in the face of all forms of repression and injustice.

The conference denounced the resumption by some countries of their diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy and asked the countries which have restored such relations to reconsider their decisions to avoid any negative consequences that might result in their relations with the Arab and Islamic countries.

The conference called on the United States to refrain from taking any step which is apt to consolidate Israel's military capabilities and aggressive actions, and condemned the strategic U.S.-Israeli alliance and all the agreements and types of cooperation between them.

The conference reaffirmed that Israel's decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights is illegal, nul, and void, and condemned Israel's continued imposed measures aimed at changing the demographic nature and legal status of the Syrian Golan Heights.

The conference repeated its condemnation of Israel for continuing to refuse to implement the Security Council Resolution No 487 which was unanimously adopted in 1981, and for continuing its aggressive policy aimed at obstructing the Islamic states' scientific and technical development. The conference urged the member-states to make efforts with the International Atomic Energy Agency to end any scientific cooperation with Israel unless Israel allows the monitoring of all its nuclear establishments by the international agency.

The conference repeated its condemnation of Israel's aggressive policy against the Islamic states. After having noted that some member-states have withdrawn from the UNESCO without any acceptable justification, the conference reaffirmed its total support for this organization and its Director General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow and addressed an appeal to all the countries which adhere to the UNESCO's noble aims to effectively support this organization.

On the sideline of the conference, the Islamic Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of the Sahel met to discuss the problems being suffered by the states of the African Sahel. The committee reaffirmed the importance of the economic development of the Sahel countries and the adoption of medium-range and long-range programs for combatting drought. it underlined the necessity of taking urgent measures to produce food to meet the needs of the population. It expressed its appreciation for the role being played by the popular committees in a number of the member-states which aim at the consolidation of fraternal solidarity with the fraternal states in the Sahel. Before you is a detailed report about this meeting.

The statement then notes the economic questions and the contents of a number of resolutions which were adopted in this connection. After that the statement covers cultural and information issues, which I do not need to review, as it merely summarizes the resolutions which were endorsed by the economic, cultural, and administrative and financial committees which were submitted to the esteemed council and endorsed with the recording of the observations voiced by a number of leaders of delegations. Thank you, peace and God's blessings be upon you. [Applause]

Iraq, PLO Comment on Results

LD111551 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The final statement of the conference did not refer at all to the Iraqi-Iranian war. Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, commented on this before leaving Fes at the end of the conference:

[Begin 'Aziz recording] We were satisfied with the progress of the conference in its discussion of the Palestine problem and the other issues which concern the Islamic countries, in addition to the cultural, social and other issues. The conference regrettably, however, did not succeed in issuing a resolution or an appeal on halting the Iraqi-Iranian war because of the attitude of the Iranian regime's delegation and because one of the delegations retreated from the good effortswhich the chairmanship of the conference had exerted in cooperation with a number of member-countries to issue a neutral, albeit strong, appeal. This appeal called for the immediate halt of the war and also called on both sides to contact the Islamic Good Offices Committee in order to make the necessary arrangements to reach a just and mutually honorable solution.

The intransigence of the Iranian delegation and the disturbance it caused inside the conference and the reneging by the representative to whom I referred — and I do not want to name him — on a previous undertaking which he had made, made us face two possibilities. These were: First, to go on with the appeal which enjoys decisive majority in the conference. But those who do not want this war to end appeared to be bent on sabotaging the conference and creating an atmosphere of disturbance inside it. Therefore, out of eagerness to maintain the unity and solidarity among the Islamic states, and out of eagerness for the conference, and out of eagerness for its successes in relation to other issues — some of them essential — we left the matter to the conscience of the participants and did not insist on proceeding with the appeal. We cooperated with the chairmanship of the conference with sincerity and positiveness because it represents a sister country which has played a big role in building the Islamic Conference Organisation and its leadership for many years. It has also made a sincere and exhausting effort to reach a solution which satisfies the conscience of the Islamic states — the halting of the war. Therefore, we decided to make matters easy. God asks us to make matters easier rather than more difficult. [end recording]

This was the statement by the Iraqi foreign minister before leaving Fes. It is worth mentioning that the Islamic foreign ministers conference studied the developments of the Palestine cause and the backing that should be given to the Palestinian people to enable it to achieve its legitimate rights. Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, commented on this by saying:

[Begin Qaddumi recording] The holding of the conference was a sign that the results would be good. Great efforts were made to come up with resolutions which are in harmony with the issues and problems that were discussed. The Palestine problem received great attention at this conference. There was a unanimity in support of the Palestinian cause and the PLO and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to self-determination and to establish its independent Palestinian state. [end recording]

The delegations of Qatar, Mali, Mauritania, Uganda, Guinea Bissau, Turkey, Gabon, Burkina Faso, and Senegal have left Morocco.

Saudi, Syrian Ministers Comment

LD112159 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs of Saudi Arabia, spoke about the resolutions of the ICO foreign ministers conference, which ended its 16th session in Fes. Before leaving Morocco, where he represented his country in the conference, he said: A series of decisions were

adopted by this conference. Some of them are of a political nature concerning the affairs of the Islamic world in general. I can mention the first one, which is the Palestinian question and the question of Jerusalem. There is a special draft proposal drawn up (?in this framework) concerning the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. There are also decisions concerning the promotion of Islamic solidarity and cooperation in all sectors — economic, cultural, and social. They are a series of recommendations, whose implementation, I think, will be for the good of the whole Muslim nation. I will not let this occasion pass without mentioning the preparation and organization which was given to this conference and which yielded its success.

Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', stressed the importance of the Islamic foreign affairs ministers conference and said in a statement to the radio before leaving Fes: I think the conference of Islamic Ministers of foreign affairs held in Fes has achieved good results, particularly concerning the emphasis on the main enemy of Arabs and Muslims, which is the Zionist state, supported by the United States. This stand was expressed in various ways through the draft resolutions submitted to the conference. I repeat that we are satisfied with the results of the conference. The main topic that preoccupied all Islamic foreign ministers without exception was the question of American-Zionist threats against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, and the measures recently taken by the American President against the Jamahiriyah. We noticed, as did everyone, the existence of a true Islamic Arab stand of solidarity with the Jamahiriyah in its legitimate and legal resistance against any American or Zionist threats.

Libya's Al-Turayki Comments

LD120908 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Jan (JANA) — The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has stated that the Arab foreign ministers have expressed their support to the Arab Libyan people in their confrontation with the American and Zionist threats, and have affirmed that any aggression against the Jamahiriyah will be considered as an aggression against the entire Arab nation.

The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, in a statement to JANA following his participation in the emergency meeting of the Arab foreign ministers in Tunis and the meetings of the Islamic foreign ministers in Fes, stated that the Arab foreign ministers have confirmed their previous decision to back the Jamahiriyah if it is subjected to any direct aggression.

Regarding the Islamic foreign ministers conference held in Fes, the foreign liaison secretary explained that the conference turned into a massive demonstration of solidarity with the people of the Jamahiriyah in their confrontation of American imperialism and Zionist arrogance.

He added that the conference gave priority to the discussion of the American and Zionist threats, vigorously condemned these threats, and declared the support of the Islamic states and their stand by the people of the Jamahiriyah.

The foreign liaison secretary said in his statement to JANA that the African group at the Islamic conference held a meeting attended by 26 African foreign ministers during which they affirmed their full solidarity with the Jamahiriyah as an African and Islamic country and they entrusted the leader of the group to speak on their behalf in denouncing the American and Zionist threats.

He also said that the Islamic foreign ministers' conference held a special meeting after the announcement of the U.S. economic sanctions where all of the Islamic countries expressed their solidarity and absolute support to the Arab Libyan people. The conference issued the strongest resolution ever issued by the Islamic Conference condemning the United States and affirming the illegitimacy of the American measures. It asked the secretry general of the conference to follow up this resolution.

The foreign liaison secretary pointed out that the Arab foriegn ministers held two meetings in Fes during which they discussed in a serious and practical manner the American economic measures and agreed that the Arab response should be practical in light of the recommendations submitted by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

He explained that the Arab foreign ministers also agreed on decisive measures against any state which supports or stands by America in its imposition of economic sanctions against Libya. The Arab League secretary general was also asked to contact the EEC countries and inform them of that.

He added that the Arab foreign ministers will hold an emergency meeting during the next few days to adopt appropriate practical measures.

He stressed, in his statement, that this Arab, African, and Islamic solidarity confirms that the Jamahiriyah is not alone, and that all coutnries of the world stand by it. This is because it is a target of imperialism as a result of its revolutionary anticolonialist and anti-Zionist stands and its support for Arab and African rights. This is what the Arab, African, and Islamic delegations have affirmed.

He said that the U.S. economic sanctions against Libya were considered by the Islamic delegation as a direct threat to the Arab, Islamic, and African states. They stressed the lack of trust in any dealing with America or even with the U.S. economy, and this was stressed by an Arab foreign minister when he asked the Arabs to withdraw their assets. He said that otherwise they will be frozen and used to support the Zionist economy.

He pointed out that the U.S. economic measures against Libya, for which America tried to find some imaginary justification, were prepared and implemented long ago.

The foreign liaison secretary referred to the message sent by Reagan to the Islamic Conference in which the U.S. President said that the Jamahiriyah's policy constitutes a threat to U.S. national security and foreign policy. The secretary said: This message confirms the policy of U.S. hostility to Libya as well as the actual successes of the Great al-Fatih Revolution due to the

solid revolutionary stances in confronting and challenging all U.S. schemes in the Arab region.

Al-Shar' Meets Al-Faysal

JN110751 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Damascus, 11 Jan (SANA) — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Saudi Foreign Minister Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal at his residence in the Fes Hotel yesterday. Their talks dealt with the results of the Islamic foreign ministers conference. They asserted the importance of the Damascus meeting on Arab-African cooperation to be held 16-18 January. They also reviewed Arab contacts with the African side and the OAU Secretariat General to make the Damascus agreement succeed.

Arab League Not To Issue Palestinian Travel Papers

LD101032 Kuwait KUNA in English 0914 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] London, Jan 10 (KUNA) — The idea of issuing travel documents for the Palestinians by the Arab League will be abandoned because some Arab countries oppose the plan, a press report here said.

The Arabic-language *AL-TADAMUN* magazine said, in its Saturday's issue, that a delegation of the Arab League, the PLO and the Arab interior ministers council will make a tour of a number of Arab countries next month before presenting a report to the Arab League Council in order to have a final say on the issue.

The magazine, however, did not name the countries which oppose issuing travel documents by the Arab League.

Emergency Arab Meeting on Libya To Be Held

JN101834 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] The emergency session of the Arab foreign ministers which Al-Qadhdhafi requested yesterday during his telephone contact with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi will convene late this month in Tunis. This was announced by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah following a session by the Arab foreign ministers taking part in the ICO meetings in Fes.

Libya Seeks Steadfastness Front Summit on U.S. Threats

GF130946 Doha QNA in Arabic 0825 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 Jan (QNA) — Press reports in Abu Dhabi today quote Arab diplomatic sources in Rabat as saying that contacts have recently been made between the leaders of Syria, Libya, and Algeria in an attempt to hold a summit meeting of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front at the request of Libya in order to discuss U.S. threats against it.

In statements to the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, the sources quote Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' as saying that the PDRY, Iran, and the Palestinians are expected to attend the summit. He pointed out that a bilateral summit between Algeria and Libya will precede the convening of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front summit. This meeting is aimed at clearing differences between Algeria and Libya.

PLO Official Discusses Support for Libya

GF101909 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Brother Hakam Bal'awi, PLO Executive Committee representative in Tunis and the PLO's permanent delegate to the Arab League has stated that the PLO leaders have decided to support all the Libyan moves on the Arab, regional, and international levels. Brother Hasan Bal'awi emphasized that the PLO will present all forms of support that are imposed by brotherly duty toward the fraternal Libyan people in confronting the U.S.-Israeli threats. He indicated that the PLO would attend the extraordinary meeting of the Arab foreign and economy ministers on 13 January — which the Libyan Jamhiriyah called for — and attend any other meetings which the Libyan Jamahiriyah envisages important in the confrontation it is being subjected to by the U.S.-Zionist alliance.

WAFA Notes PLO Support for Libyan People

LD102018 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1919 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Tunis, 10 Jan (KUNA) — The PLO reaffirmed here today that it will support all Libyan moves at the Arab and international levels.

WAFA reported: Every organization will offer every kind of backing dictated by fraternal duty toward the brotherly Libyan people in facing the U.S. threats.

WAFA says that the organization will attend the emergency meeting of Arab foreign and economic ministers expected to be held in the Tunisian capital next Monday at the invitation of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The PLO will also attend any other meeting that is regarded as necessary to face what it might be subjected to by the U.S.-Zionist alliance.

WAFA remarked: The successive developments in the Middle East region and in the Arab arena have proven the correctness of the PLO's principled stands through its persistent calls and continued urgings to achieve Arab solidarity. The organization has not spared any efforts, through its numerous and intensive contacts at the bilateral level or within the framework of the Arab League, to put an immediate end to all Arab differences and to raise pan-Arab responsibilities, on the basis of effective Arab solidarity, to face [words indistinct] and plots to which our Arab nation and its central issue, the Palestine issue, are subjected through continued Israeli aggression. This aggression has the full backing of the United States, which is launching an anti-PLO campaign with the aim of liquidating the Palestinian issue, consolidating the Israeli expansionist occupation, and dominating the whole of the Arab region.

WAFA said: On the basis of all this, the PLO's response to attend the Arab League emergency meeting, which was called by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, was quick. This is not due to solidarity only, but to stress its principled demand for the need to put an end to all Arab and peripheral differences and contradictions and face the main contradiction with the Zionist enemy and its U.S. imperialist ally, and to achieve Arab solidarity, the absence of which has been demonstrated by events that have subjected the Arab nation, its interests, the life of its future generations and its central issue to the gravest dangers.

PFLP's Habash Reportedly To Retire Under Pressure

NC121254 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Paris, 12 Jan (MENA) — The Paris-based Arabic language magazine *AL-TALI'AH* quotes PFLP sources as saying that PFLP leader George Habash has decided to retire from public life and devote his time to writing his memoirs. These sources say that these memoirs will be in the form of a history for the Arab nationalist movement and the PFLP.

In its Monday edition the magazine quotes the same sources as saying that they do not rule out the possibility that this decision is connected with current developments within the PFLP as a result of Syrian pressure on the front. This is particularly true since the Syrian regime recently banished two PFLP leaders to the Soviet Union for study. They are Bassam Abu Sharif, the PFLP official in charge of information, and Abu Ahmad Fu'ad, the official in charge of military affairs. This came after they complained about the current political line and called for the adoption of a positive stand on the PLO and on Palestinian unity.

PLO Demands UN, ICO Meetings on Mosque Violations

NC111205 Paris AFP in English 1202 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Tunis, Jan 11 (AFP) — The Palestine Liberation Organization called today for an urgent United Nations Security Council meeting to discuss what they called Jewish settlers' "violations" of the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem.

The Palestinian news agency WAFA said the request had been made in an "urgent" memorandum to Javier Perez de Cuellar, the U.N. secretary general.

WAFA also said the PLO said the PLO had also asked King Hasan II, the head of the Al-Quds (Jerusalem) committee of the Islamic Conference, for an urgent meeting on the matter.

Syrian-PLO Contacts on Reconciliation Reportedly Held

GF131004 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0715 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 13 Jan (WAKH) — Informed Palestinian sources have stated that contacts have been held on the highest levels between the Syrian Government and the PLO leadership. They said that the contacts lasted for 2 months and paved the way for a full reconciliation between the two sides.

The newspaper *AL-KHALIJ*, published in Al-Shariqah today, quotes these sources, which it describes as well informed, as saying that the contacts were held directly between 'Arafat's aides and Syrian officials and that they were held in a non-Arab capital.

The sources described the agreement that has been reached as a test by Syria of 'Arafat's leadership. It includes three clauses, one of which stipulates that the PLO leadership should halt media campaigns against Syria and against any measures to which Syria is a party. This halting of campaigns must be unilateral and for a period of a month.

The sources said that the recent statements by Yasir 'Arafat to *THE WASHINGTON POST*, in which he attacked Syria and Libya and accused them of sheltering so-called terrorist organizations, were made prior to the agreement. He asked one of his aides to contact the paper and ask that the words "Syria" and "Libya" be deleted from the press interview, which had not yet been published. The U.S. paper, however, turned down the request and published along with the interview a report that 'Arafat's press adviser Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman asked it to delete the words "Syria" and "Libya."

The sources refused to reveal the other two clauses in the agreement for fear of a setback, particularly as the agreement came after very long discussions held intermittently over a period.

The sources said that the PLO leadership told Syria that it would not oppose the Lebanese tripartite agreement as long as this agreement does not alter the situation of the Palestinians in Lebanon.

The sources revealed that the situation of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon was the subject of discussion during the past few days between the PLO leadership and a number of Arab and international parties. The PLO leadership has been asked to present its own view of the situation of the Palestinians in Lebanon, particularly in the camps.

The sources said that the PLO has informed these parties that it does not accept the disarmament of the camps as long as Lebanon continues to be a jungle of arms, and that what applies to the Lebanese nationalist forces must apply to the Palestinian camps.

The PLO has also stressed that it will resist all plans to reduce the number of Palestinians in Lebanon and any alteration in the situation of the camps. The PLO refused to accept the transfer of the camps located in southern Lebanon close to the borders of occupied Palestine to other areas.

The sources did not reveal the identity of the Arab and international parties who are discussing the situation of the Palestinians in Lebanon with the PLO.

PLO To Open Offices in Gabon, Burkina Faso

GF110752 Doha QNA in Arabic 0740 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 Jan (QNA) — The PLO has decided to open two offices in Gabon and Burkina Faso. This was stated by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, to the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*. Today's issue of the newspaper quotes Qaddumi as saying that the decision was taken after his talks with the foreign ministers of the two African countries during the 16th Islamic foreign ministers conference.

PFLP Claims Attack on Israeli Patrol in Nabulus

JN111811 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The PFLP today claimed responsibility for an operation carried out by the group of martyr Samir Dibbi. The PFLP said that the group used machineguns and hand grenades to attack an Israeli patrol that was carrying out a search campaign in the heart of Nabulus at noon today. The attack killed or wounded several members of the patrol.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

Arab Chambers of Commerce Asked To Oppose U.S. Acts

LD121821 Kuwait KUNA in English 1704 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Kuwait, Jan 12 (KUNA) — President of the Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and Industry 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Saqer Sunday called on seven members of the Council of the Union of Arab Gulf Chambers of Commerce and Industry to condemn and reject the American economic sanctions against Libya including freezing of Libyan assets and threatening military action under pretext of combatting terrorism.

Al-Saqer, inaugurating the 12th council meeting said "We condemn terrorism in all forms."

He added "We stress that acts of revenge are a natural outcome of tragedies of usurping a country, slaughtering its population, destroying its civilization and killing its fighters in all countries."

Presidents and representatives of chambers of commerce in Saudi Arabia, Qatar, UAE, Iraq, Bahrain and the Sultanate of Oman are attending the session.

Al-Saqer called on the Union of Arab Gulf Chambers, in the speech delivered at the Kuwait chamber's headquarters, to assert the Arab businessmen solid national stands in supporting efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war.

He asked the conferees to renew calls on neighborly Iran to respond to mediation efforts and resort to peace by resolving differences through dialouge in order to unite efforts against the common enemy.

He pointed out that the meeting comes at a time when "aggression against our nation reaches an unprecedented scale in ferocity due to the unacceptable state of disintegration among our ranks."

The meeting further comes at a time when the Arab Gulf countries' economies are passing through a radical change from the "oil boom" with all its positive and negative economic, social and political aspects to era of "balanced development" with all its difficult challenges on the domestic, regional and international levels.

He affirmed that the challenges can be only met through adequate planning and true cooperation based on acceptance of sacrificing a number of domestic interests in favor of general and futuristic interests.

Al-Saqer asserted that the diminishing financial availability "compels us to the sole option of speeding up full integration."

BAHRAIN

Amir Leaves for United States 11 January

GF111020 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Manama, 11 Jan (WAKH) — Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah left Manama for Europe today en route to the United States to visit Shaykn Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the Bahraini prime minister, who is undergoing medical checks in the United States.

He was seen off by Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and acting prime minister, and senior civil and military government officials.

Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah issued an amiri decree deputizing Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, the heir apparent, to assume the amir's duties during his absence abroad.

Foreign Minister Returns From Fes Conference

GF110608 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0545 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Manama, 10 Jan (WAKH) — Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini minister of foreign affairs, returned to Manama from Fes today after participating in the 16th Islamic foreign ministers conference.

The conference discussed a number of political and economic issues, headed by the the Iraq-Iran war and the Palestinian issue.

KUWAIT

Finance Minister Regrets U.S. Freeze on Assets

LD101613 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1540 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 10 Jan (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Minister of Finance and Economy Jasim Mohammad al-Kharafi today expressed his country's regret over the American decision to freeze Libyan assets in American banks.

Al-Kharafi, in an interview with KUNA, said: "We were taken by surprise and felt deep regret at the American decision, which has aroused extreme anxiety regarding the future of international financial relations."

He went on to add that this decision "exposes the desired stability of the world economy to danger, the consequences of which cannot be predicted at present."

He explained that "the decision to freeze foreign assets in any country as a decisive reply to international disputes is a measure contravening the rules of international law and shakes the confidence of investors in the world economy."

He said: "We have in the past denounced a similar action by the U.S. Administration, and we had hoped it would not be repeated. However, we regret that such a measure has been repeated and

is likely to increase disturbances in the international economy as it will have dire ramifications."

Sources Comment on U.S. Freeze on Libyan Assets

GF121734 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 11 Jan 86 pp 1, 23

[Text] *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* has learned from informed sources that Gulf contacts have been held over the past 2 days to assess the situation in view of the U.S. threats against Libya and the measure taken by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to freeze Libyan assets in the United States.

Well-informed sources stated that a number of deputies would demand to discuss this subject at today's session or issue another statement concerning the development of events against Libya.

They will affirm the need to adopt Arab measures to support Libya's stand in the belief that an attack against Libya is an attack against the Arab nation.

It is worth mentioning that the National Assembly will discuss the housing policy at its session today.

Sources at the National Assembly stated that the U.S. measures and contacts with its allies to adopt a decision to blockade Libya and boycott it economically would be the priority issue to be raised by the government at the Cabinet session tomorrow considering the importance of the subject.

Diplomatic sources told *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* that Mr 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, adviser to his highness the amir and chairman of the Kuwaiti delegation to the meetings of foreign ministers of Islamic countries held in Fes, held contacts with the government to brief high-ranking officials on the subjects being discussed and the current move to take a united Islamic stand. A number of deputies affirmed their rejection of these measures and called for the adoption of a united stance.

Meanwhile, well-informed sources told *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* that the government would inform the British minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, who is scheduled to visit Kuwait on the 15th of this month, its opposition to the U.S. measure against Libya imposing sanctions on it and freezing Libyan assets in the United States. The sources said that such measures would diminish the opportunites for cooperation in investment fields between the United States and the Arab world.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM spoke with a number of Arab diplomats who affirmed their rejection and denunciation of these measures, and called on the Arab nation to take a united stand. Meanwhile, the ambassadors of foreign countries have refrained from commenting, preferring to leave the matter to their governments.

Official Discusses Libya With U.S. Envoy

LD121523 Kuwait KUNA in English 1344 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 12 (KUNA) — Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Salayman Majid al-Shahin on Sunday received American Ambassador to Kuwait Anthony Quainton.

The meeting discussed all issues concerning the Arab nation, headed by the current confrontation between the United States and Libya, a responsible source told KUNA.

Media Comment on U.S.-Libyan Confrontation

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM

LD101015 Kuwait KUNA in English 0804 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 10 (KUNA) — A Kuwaiti daily newspaper warned in an editorial Friday that the freezing of the Libyan assets by the American Administration, five years after freezing of Iranian assets, was a clear message to all countries and establishments which deposit their funds in the U.S.

The Arabic-language *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* was commenting on the U.S. President Ronald Reagan's decision to freeze the Libyan assets in the U.S. banks after accusing Libya of allegedly backing a group that carried out attacks on Rome and Vienna airports late last month.

The paper said Reagan's decision indicates that the Arab funds (deposited in U.S. banks) particularly those of the oil exporting countries "are under the mercy of the mood of the White House master and his advisers."

It added that "all Arab investments in the U.S. are under threat, and at any time, and are exposed to confiscation."

The paper said the freezing of the Iranian assets five years ago was the alarm that the Arab countries failed to hear, adding that the latest American move against Libya was a violation of all laws and norms that no one can do except "a professional thief or a man who is disdaining all values and morals."

The newspaper called on all Arab countries to confront that American move, saying the decision to freeze the Libyan assets was not directed against Tripoli, but against all those who have even one penny in American banks, warning that the American step clearly indicates that "any difference with Washington is prohibited and any contradiction with its policy is forbidden, or else the one who differ with the U.S. will be stripped of his money."

The newspaper concluded saying "there are several ways for answering and confronting (the freezing of the assets) in order to convince the American Administration that it is dealing with sovereign countries and not banana farms or red Indians.

ARAB TIMES

GF121134 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 11 Jan 86 p 6

["Opinion" column by Ahmad al-Jarallah: "Time To Learn a Lesson From Iraq"]

[Text] We oppose the steps taken by the United States against Libya and believe that Arab foreign and economic ministers should hold the meeting demanded by Libya.

If the U.S. wanted to take action against Libya, the Arab joint defence force could not prevent this, unless it were backed by another big power, and we would have to pay for that.

The ministers should announce their support of Libya, but at the same time they should study the support that Iraq received when foreigners tried to occupy its territory.

Some Arab regimes, which believed the Iranian attack was only to overthrow the Iraqi leadership, suspended implementing the joint Arab defence agreement.

Now the U.S. is making the same claim, stating that it only wants to overthrow the Libyan regime.

Although there is no danger to Iraq and its leadership from Iran now, the aggression against Iraq was a reality.

Iraq did not challenge the big powers or declare war on them. Iraq also did not find anyone to listen when it called on the Arab League to implement the joint defence agreement, even though the foreigners who tried to occupy its land did not threaten Iraq alone but the entire region.

Iran did not only want to overthrow the Iraqi leadership, as it claimed. It also wanted to remove other leaders in the area, and has historical ambitions in the Arab world.

We should be fair in dealing with Arab affairs.

We want to be frank and clear, and ask whether the Arab world should take on the responsibilities and errors of any Arab regime that pushes its country into a confrontation with a big power and then asks Arab countries to support it.

Of course, nobody can accept aggression against an Arab country and the statements of Arab countries are clear, but at the same time nobody accepts terrorism, whatever its source.

The whole world is against terrorism and no one supports invasion.

Iraq was supported by other Arab countries only with statements of condemnation, even though it had been attacked, and it was asked many times to be patient.

Frankly, Libya will get nothing from Arab countries except statements of condemnation, and it will be left alone to face the consequences of its policies with the world and with different powers.

The Arab world is now not able to support Libya financially, as it did before, and Arab countries import weapons from the countries that now threaten Libya.

There was no need for Libya to clash or get into trouble with these powers as long as it avoided a confrontation with them.

Iran found not only that all of the Arab world did not support Iraq, but that there were some Arab countries willing to support it against Iraq.

There is no doubt that the U.S. and the West studied the situation of the Iraq-Iran war and the stand of some Arab regimes towards it, in order to make sure they faced an easy task with Libya, unless the Arabs this time prove different.

AL-SIYASAH

GF121158 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0850 GMT 12 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Manama, 12 Jan (WAKH) — In Kuwait the newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* urges the adoption of a "joint Arab ideology to defend Arab land against foreign intervention."

In its editorial, the paper points out that "U.S. threats to Libya plainly prove that the joint Arab defense agreement is an agreement for everybody and not for one particular country."

The paper says that the reactions of the Arab countries to the U.S. threats to Libya have been restricted to verbal statements of solidarity. Even the extraordinary meeting of the Arab foreign ministers has been postponed to the end of this month.

The paper adds that the United States previously attacked Lebanon and intervened militarily in it. It also hijacked a Egyptian civilian plane and forced it to land at one of its NATO bases in Sicily. The Arab countries' reaction to these U.S. practices consisted of "issuing verbal statements without taking any practical step."

AL-SIYASAH says that "Libya should not depend too much on the stands of the European countries which actually support the United States."

The paper adds that the countries of Western Europe want to arrange their affairs and interests and when this arrangement is completed and these interests are guaranteed, then they will not hesitate to do what the United States has done and adopt economic measures against Libya.

The Kuwaiti newspaper points out that dealing with international circles is costly, and certainly those who will pay the price are those who have come into contact with these circles which know well how to direct harmful blows at their enemies.

Ministry Briefed on USSR Stand on U.S. Sanctions

LD111356 Kuwait KUNA in English 1233 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Kuwait, Jan 11 (KUNA) — The Soviet Union Saturday officially informed Kuwait of its opposition to the United States' imposition of punitive measures and economic sanctions against Libya.

A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said the Soviet ambassador to Kuwait Pogos Akopov conveyed his country's stance during a meeting with the undersecretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin at the Foreign Ministry today.

Akopov, according to the spokesman, briefed the undersecretary of the statement issued by Moscow in this connection.

USSR Deputy Defense Minister Arrives for 6-Day Visit

LD110955 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0910 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 11 Jan (KUNA) — Soviet Deputy Defense Minister General Vladimir Govorov this morning arrived here heading a senior military delegation on a 6-day visit to the country.

He was met at the airport by the chief of the General Staff of the Army and Armed Forces, Major General 'Abdallah Farraj al-Ghanim, and the Soviet ambassador to Kuwait and senior Army officers.

On his arrival, Gen Govorov told journalists that the aim of this visit is to hold meetings with Kuwaiti officials and discuss some general issues.

In reply to a question he added: "We are linked with Kuwait by good relations and we will forge ahead in our talks from this starting point." He mentioned that he would display some new Soviet weapons during his visit to Kuwait. He pointed out that it is difficult to pinpoint any forthcoming visits to any of the Arab Gulf states.

Replying to a question about reports that Soviet weapons deals with Kuwait are political deals rather than military, the general said: "Such impressions belong to those who write or comment about them."

Chief of Staff Receives

LD121047 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1024 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 12 Jan (KUNA) — Soviet Deputy Defense Minister General Vladimir Govorov conferred this morning with the chief of the General Staff of the Army and Armed Forces, Major General 'Abdallah Farraj al-Ghanim.

The two sides discussed the means of developing military relations between the two countries.

The meeting was attended by Soviet Ambassador to the State of Kuwait Pogos Akopov.

The Soviet deputy defense minister arrived in Kuwait yesterday morning at the head of a high-level military delegation on a 6-day official visit.

Defense Minister Receives

LD111247 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1135 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 11 Jan (KUNA) — General Vladimir Govorov, Soviet deputy defense minister, and his accompmanying delegation met today here with Shaykh Salim al-Sabah, Kuwaiti defense minister.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed the means of strengthening cooperation in the military sphere between them and also exchanged friendly conversation.

The official talks between the Soviet and Kuwaiti sides will be held this Tuesday.

A full program has been scheduled for the Soviet official and his entourage during their visit to Kuwait.

Paper Reports Israeli Sorties Over Arab Countries

GF101501 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 9 Jan 86 pp 1, 21

[Excerpt] Amman — Well-informed sources in occupied Jerusalem have cited military sources as saying that reconnaissance planes belonging to the Israeli Air Force have made reconnaissance sorties over Arab airspace, particularly the airspace of Yemen and Sudan. This is to take additional pictures of Palestinian concentrations and centers in these countries, despite the exorbitant cost of such sorties to the Israeli Air Force.

The sources stated that the sorties are expected to increase during the next few weeks. The sources added that attempts by the Israeli Air Force to send reconnaissance flights over Libya fell through and that Soviet espionage ships stationed off the Libyan coasts are responsible for this failure. According to the sources, the Soviets used sophisticated equipment that interferes with the work of the Israeli planes.

Following the great failure sustained by these planes, Israel resorted to asking the United States for information and photos concerning strategic batteries, particularly the SAM-5 missiles the Soviets have stationed in Libya. It was also learned that recently planes of the Libyan Air Force have been covering Libyan airspace to forestall attacks on Libya. There are over 80 Libyan planes that fly over Libyan airspace throughout most of the day. Following the measure, the Israeli reconnaissance planes were obliged to fly at very high altitudes which caused their missions to fail.

PDRY

Government Announces Failure of Coup Attempt

GF131250 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Jan 86

["Important Statement" issued by the YSP Political Bureau]

[Text] O masses of our proud Yemeni people: On the morning of 13 January 1986 elements of the opportunist rightist grouping began to implement their coupist plan against the legitimacy of the party and the Constitution in the country by attempting to assassinate Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium.

The YSP Political Bureau was able to confront the transient situation and guide defense and security institutions to abort the criminal attempt that can only be an indivisible part of the conspiratorial activity that is hostile to the PDRY by imperialist and reactionary circles.

The YSP Political Bureau set up a special committee to try those who led the coup attempt and sentenced them to death. The death sentence was carried out on the following:

'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar [deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium];

'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il [former chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium];

'Ali Salim al-Baydh [minister of local government];

'Ali Sha'i Hadi [chairman of the YSP Higher Control Committee].

The court issued an order to hold in custody a number of those participating [in the coup attempt] prior to putting them on trial.

The security and stability of our country and the victory of the party's line, the line of scientific socialism, and the strenghtening of the party's leadership role and safeguarding of our country's progressive regime defending the interests of nationalist toilers, and the struggle for Yemeni unity on peaceful and democratic bases are the noble causes which have formed and continue to form the basis of the party's strength and the regime's immunity. The rallying of the masses around the party and its leadership is the guarantee that will enable us to foil the plots and will ensure victory for our people.

Issued by the Political Bureau of the YSP on 13 January 1986

Prime Minister Departs for India, PRC

GF121437 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, left Aden for New Delhi and Beijing at noon today, leading a high-ranking delegation on a cordial visit to the Republic of India and an official visit to the PRC.

During his visit to India, which begins this evening and which is to last 2 days, the brother chairman of the Council of Ministers will hold talks with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi concerning a number of issues related to the development of mutual cooperation between the two friendly countries in various fields. He will also exchange views on developments in the Middle East, the international situation, and ways to consolidate the role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle against imperialism, in maintaining world peace, in resolving international conflicts by peaceful means, and in liquidating tension caused by the aggressive policies of imperialist circles.

The official visit of the chairman of the Council of Ministers to the PRC is scheduled to begin on 14 January.

QATAR

Foreign Minister Returns From Fes Conference

GF110720 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0710 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Doha, 11 Jan (WAKH) — Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Doha from Fes today after a visit to Morocco.

The Qatari foreign minister had led a delegation to the 16th Islamic foreign ministers conference which was held there.

SAUDI ARABIA

Iraqi Interior Minister Arrives, Conveys Condolences

GF121537 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1505 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 12 Jan (SPA) — Iraqi Interior Minister Sa'dun Shakir arrived at King Khalid International Airport today. He will make a short visit to the Kingdom during which he will extend condolences to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on behalf of President Saddam Husayn on the death of the late Prince Sa'd ibn Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud.

Interior Official Receives

GF121631 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1650 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Riyadh, 12 Jan (SPA) — Deputy Interior Minister His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz met with Iraqi Interior Minister Sa'dun Shakir today. During the meeting, which was attended by Dr Ibrahim al-Hawwaji, Interior Ministry under secretary, and Lieutenant General 'Abdallah Al

al-Shaykh, director of public security, they reviewed bilateral cooperation.

King Fahd Receives

LD122323 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2103 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Riyadh, 12 Jan (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received this evening the Iraqi minister of interior, Sa'dun Shakir, who conveyed to his majesty a verbal message from his brother, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the deputy interior minister.

Defense Minister Receives PLO's 'Arafat

GF111136 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1110 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Riyadh, 11 Jan (SPA) — His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, today received in his office at the ministry Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

During the audience, which was attended by Rafiq al-Natshah, Fatah representative to the Kingdom; and Salah Khalaf, Fatah Central Committee member, views were exchanged and issues of common interest were discussed.

UAE

Media Comment on U.S.-Libyan Confrontation

Daily Calls for Boycott

GF110750 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0640 GMT 11 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 11 Jan (WAM) — Two local newspapers today discuss the U.S. stand, which is hostile to everything Arab and Islamic. The papers say that this stand is not strange to the Arabs and Muslims. They call for an all-out Arab boycott of everything American and for withdrawing Arab assets from U.S. banks until Washington stops its hostility and its aggressive policy toward the Arabs.

The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* warns that the difference between the U.S. and European stands is no more than a difference in points of view "because the contradiction between the two sides is only minor and not a major one because it gives every side the freedom to move in the service of the common interests between them."

The paper calls for a decisive Arab stand based on a unified political conception that would force the Europeans to expect an appropriate Arab reply to any sanctions they may ponder to take with the United States against Libya or any other Arab country. The paper also calls for a comprehensive Arab boycott of everything American to make the United States stop its aggressive policy toward the Arabs.

The newspaper *AL-WAHDAH* affirms that current events have shown all that the United States is the first enemy of the Arabs and their unity and solidarity and that it is the major force trying to dominate the Arab region through its provocative military presence.

The newspaper also emphasizes that amid the continued U.S. threats and the continued U.S. military support for Israeli aggression and amid the refusal to accept a just settlement of the Middle East issue, the Arabs should take a collective stand to withdraw assets [from U.S. banks] and to use them in achieving national development and to serve the people's basic interests. The newspaper notes that the Reagan administration has moved far away from logic and has adopted a policy contravening all international norms and laws. The paper calls for a quick Arab stand with no further delay.

Freeze on Assets Criticized

GF120738 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0622 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 12 Jan (WAM) — Three UAE newspapers comment today on Arab-U.S. relations in light of the latest U.S. stand with regard to Libya — first accusing it of terrorism, and then freezing its financial assets in the United States. The papers call for Arab vigilance and advocate responding to the insult in a similar fashion.

The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* says: "In every crisis or indication of a disagreement, the United States hastens to freeze the assets belonging to the other party to the crisis, completely disregarding all the laws and rules of conduct on which the international community is based, as if such assets are held as a guarantee to secure the good will of others and their maintaining relations of friendship with Washington, according to the interpretation that Americans give to such 'friendship'."

The paper points out that it has been proved that it is wrong to "put all one's eggs in one basket" or to depend on one source of revenue, arms, or livelihood. The paper says that all these things are fateful matters that do not tolerate the mere possibility of their suspension or irresponsible handling even for a moment "since national will and dignity, and even existence itself depend on their continuation."

In conclusion, the paper urges an initiative to rectify the situation and restore it to normal so that countries will not be held hostage to their financial assets, and be controlled by them until everything becomes uncertain. The paper says this should be done "without waiting for another U.S. lesson after Libya and Iran."

In an editorial entitled "The Arab Hostages," the newspaper *AL-FAJR* wonders what would have happened if the rumor of withdrawing Arab assets from the United States had been true, especially after news agencies reported that the mere rumor had an effective and direct impact on the U.S. dollar causing it to drop sharply.

The paper says: "The U.S. decision to freeze Libyan assets as part of other economic sanctions must open Arab eyes to a truth that has always been there although eyes are still closed to it, namely that the United States holds all the assets and investments of other countries hostage in order to use them to exert pressure and as a weapon of blackmail and threats."

The paper points out that the U.S. penalty represented by freezing Libyan assets is not the first of its kind. It was used against Iran and against Egypt in the 'Abd al-Nasir era. It says: "This flagrant mixing of economics with politics is not strange to the logic of hegemony and control which the United States uses in dealing even with its closest allies. It sets it as a condition to win U.S. good will, otherwise the alternative is punishment."

In conclusion, the paper expresses hope that the countries which have assets in U.S. banks will take a step that will free the Arab will and assert national independence, since Arab funds have been turned into hostages that U.S. terrorism uses to exert pressure on the Arabs, to shackle their will, and threaten their independence. The paper wonders: "When will the Arabs liberate these hostages in order to regain their freedom?"

Withdrawal of Assets Urged

GF130747 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0600 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 Jan (WAM) — UAE papers today continue to denounce the hostile U.S. attitude toward Libya. The papers strongly criticize the U.S. action of freezing Libyan assets. Two local newspapers call on the United States to note the importance and the need to learn lessons from its past experiences, which prove that the will of peoples and their destinies do not depend on a U.S. decision.

The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* denounces the statements made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz yesterday and describes them as provocative. It says: These statements exceed anything experienced over the past few years in the way of a flagrant violation of the rules of international relations, diplomatic norms, and the laws that govern them and determine their course."

The paper notes that Shultz' statements, in which he said that Al-Qadhdhafi will pay a high price, "prove that the artificial crisis created by the United States with Libya, its economic boycott of it, and the military moves around it, have no connection at all with U.S. allegations regarding Libyan support for so-called terrorism. The paper says: "The aim is clear. These allegations are being used to justify an attempt to bring down a regime that is in disagreement with U.S. policy."

The paper wonders what kind of terrorism the United States is fighting and what kind of peace Shultz is talking about. It asserts: "if the arrogance born of the feeling of power and the threat to use it is behind these statements, then it is necessary to remind the speaker that the destinies of peoples are not delineated with a U.S. pen."

On the same subject but from a different angle, the newspaper *AL-WAHDAH* says in an editorial under the title "Protecting the Assets," that the meetings of the chairmen of the GCC chambers of commerce and industry in Kuwait take on special significance, particularly as they come after the loss of security and guarantees for Arab investments and assets in the United States. The paper points out that the U.S. decision on this matter might affect any other Arab country.

The paper warns that Arab assets in the United States will suffer numerous losses which will become clear in 1986. The paper notes: "The losses have resulted in the first place from the drop in the price of the dollar, second from the losses of U.S. banks which face bankruptcy, and third from the expected losses following the freezing of assets."

The paper wonders why the Arabs allow their assets, which amount to scores of billions of dollars, to be eroded for the sake of supporting the U.S. economy and why there is not a counteraction to preserve the Arab national wealth and assets from such U.S. thievery.

The paper calls for moves to confront U.S. practices by withdrawing the assets in order to preserve them "so that we will not remain at the mercy of the unjust U.S. policy."

Troops Reportedly Withdrawn From Libyan Border

GF120842 Doha QNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 Jan (QNA) — The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today quotes Libyan sources as saying that during the past few days Egypt withdrew a large part of its military concentrations on the Libyan border out of consideration for the serious situation resulting from the U.S. threats against Libyan territory.

The sources have said that Egypt informed Libya through contact channels between them that no Egyptian military or political official accepts any armed clash between Egyptian forces and any other Arab forces, particularly the Libyan forces.

The sources added that Cairo has requested a cessation of media campaigns between the two countries and that the Libyan Government welcomes this attitude and describes it as positive.

Death of Sergeant Khatir Due to Asphyxiation

NC121700 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 12 Jan (MENA) — Dr Muhammad Ibrahim Salim, chief coroner at the Egyptian Ministry of Justice, will hold a news conference tomorrow morning at the forensic medicine headquarters in Al-Ma'adi to announce the forensic report on the death of police Sergeant Sulayman Khatir, who died at the military prison's hospital on 7 January.

In a statement to MENA, the chief coroner said that the autopsy made on the body of the deceased has revealed the cause of death to be asphyxiation due to hanging.

Coroner's News Conference

NC131300 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1240 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jan (MENA) — Chief Coroner Ibrahim Salim has declared that there are no suspicious circumstances surrounding the death of soldier Sulayman Khatir, which was caused by asphyxia due to suicide by hanging. An autopsy was carried out on the body a few hours after death occurred.

The following is the text of the statement which was read by the chief coroner at a news conference at noon today:

At precisely 1330 on 7 January 1986, we received a message from the East Cairo military prosecutor's office reporting the death of prisoner Sulayman Khatir in the military prison hospital in Nasr City. The message concluded with a request to us from the prosecutor's office to go to the prison. We were to examine the body and then carry out an autopsy to determine if there were marks on the body, the cause of any such marks, and the date of their occurrence, and also to establish the cause of death.

A team headed by Chief Coroner Dr Ibrahim Muhammad Salim, which included Deputy Chief Coroner Dr Muhammad al-'Iraqi and Assistant Chief Doctor Dr 'Ali Ahmad Khayr, went to the military prison.

At 1430 on the same day, the team examined the scene of the incident. It also examined the body which was then taken to the autopsy room.

At 1630, an autopsy was carried out, during which samples from the deceased's intestines and nails were taken. Following the autopsy, a death certificate was issued so that the body could be buried. The death certificate stated that the cause of death was asphyxia by hanging. The samples were sent for analysis.

Following its inspection of the scene of the incident, the prosecution provided us with an aluminum pot containing some leftovers from food the deceased had consumed. The relatives of the deceased brought the pot with them on their visit. We found some rice and the remains of a duck in the pot. Upon inspecting the scene of the incident, we also found an empty plastic thermos. The food leftovers, together with the thermos and the intestines of the deceased, were sent on 8 January to the laboratories of the forensic medicine administration to be analyzed and checked for drugs, tranquilizers, sleeping pills, poison, or insecticides.

On 12 January, we received the results of the analysis which indicated that the intestines and the other objects were clear of the aforementioned substances, and that at the time of the incident, the deceased was not under the influence of drugs or sleeping pills.

We also sent the nails of the deceased to the laboratories of the forensic medicine administration to be checked for blood or human cells. According to the results of the analysis received on 12 January, the nails were free of any blood and human cells. This indicates that there was no grasping. The autopsy revealed an incomplete circular rope mark around the neck of the deceased with general signs of asphyxiation. Apart from that, there were no other injuries or signs of violence, resistance, or grasping on the body.

According to the inspection at the scene of the incident, there was a big window in the room with vertical iron bars. A piece of cloth was tied to one of the bars. The material of the cloth is used in the manufacture of the uniforms of the shock troops. There was only one knot tied to the bar as the other one was untied by the prison hospital's doctor when he was giving first aid to the deceased.

Therefore, based on the foregoing, we believe that there are no indications of foul play regarding death; we believe that the cause of death was asphyxiation due to suicide by hanging. The deceased died several hours before the examination and autopsy were done. This report will be handed over to the military prosecution tomorrow.

Dr Sulayman Ibrahim showed the 2-meter-long piece of cloth which was used by Sulayman Khatir. He pointed out that the mark found on his neck was 4 cm thick. He stressed that the chances of this death being a suicide were 100 percent. There are no signs of resistance on his body, he noted.

When asked if the tongue of hanging victims is supposed to stick out, Dr Salim said that the tongue does not stick out in all cases of asphyxia. When the pressure causing the asphyxia is applied

on the back of the neck, he said, the tongue twists backward and does not protrude from the mouth.

Asked if the Egyptian coroners are ready to have foreign coroners conduct an autopsy of the body, Dr Salim said: We challenge any coroner in the world to reach different conclusions.

Dr Salim also mentioned that criminal strangulation leaves a blue circular bruise caused by pressure around the neck. Such a bruise takes the shape of a horizontal and completely circular mark around the neck, as opposed to the death by hanging when the bruise slants up the neck and does not make a complete circle.

'Abu Nidal' Group Pledges To Avenge Khatir's Death

JN100844 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Abu Nidal's [Sabri al-Banna's] group, known as the Fatah Revolutionary Council, pledged in a statement distributed in Beirut yesterday to retaliate for what it termed as the liquidation of Egyptian soldier Sulayman Khatir. The statement said that it has decided to form a special squad of Egyptian revolutionaries and nationalists in order to take revenge on the killers of Sinai hero Sulayman Khatir, according to the statement issued by Abu Nidal's group.

Rushdi Comments on Khatir, Demonstrations

NC121807 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Egyptian Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi today accused groups of Muslim (?fundamentalists), communists, and supporters of the late President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir of exploiting the suicide of soldier Sulayman Khatir in order to cause security disturbances in Egypt. He announced the arrest of 47 people during these demonstrations. He affirmed that the siege on Khatir's village will be lifted as soon as calm is restored.

Al-Baz Views Israeli Agreement to Taba Arbitration

NC131156 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1120 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jan (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, has reacted to media reports today about Israel's agreement to refer the Tabah issue to arbitration. He said that Egypt has not received any official notification. Responding to questions from Egyptian and foreign newsmen today, he said: We cannot comment on this issue before receiving an official notification from the Israeli Council of Ministers [as received]. He noted that reports in the media seem positive so far.

Al-Baz added: We must wait before making a precise assessment of this development. We hope that things will move along in a positive direction.

In response to a question as to whether Egypt will send its ambassador back to Israel when it receives this official notification, Al-Baz said: We have not discussed this issue. If the official notification confirms the reports appearing in the media, the next stage will involve negotiations on the terms of arbitration.

'Abd al-Majid Comments on Israeli Tabah Decision

NC131431 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1410 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jan (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has reacted to the decision that the Israeli Inner Cabinet meeting took on Tabah by saying that he has not yet seen the text of the decision. He said he will meet tomorrow with Muhammad Basyuni, the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Tel Aviv. Basyuni is expected to arrive in Cairo this evening with the text of the decision.

'Abd al-Majid added: Our stand on the official decision will be defined after we see the text.

'Abd al-Majid Returns From ICO Meeting in Fes

Reviews Session

NC111748 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1705 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jan (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and his accompanying delegation returned to Cairo from Paris this evening. They had attended the conference of foreign ministers of Islamic countries held in Fes, Morocco.

In an arrival statement, Dr 'Abd al-Majid declared that His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco had given him a message for President Muhammad Husni Mubarak in reply to the one sent by President Mubarak. He noted that the conference in Fes had been an opportunity for Egypt to explain its stand on the various Islamic and Arab issues being (?discussed). This stand, he added, was appreciated by the participants at the conference. He also affirmed that the attempts made to harm Egypt had failed.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid stressed Egypt's continuing cooperation with Muslim and Arab brothers. He said that he had held a number of meetings with various delegation leaders to discuss Egypt's views on issues concerning the Islamic and Arab world.

Commenting on the PLO's call for holding an extraordinary session of the UN Security Council, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt considers this to be an essential and principal issue. Egypt, he added, condemns any attack on the Al-'Aqsa Mosque and any attempt to desecrate the third holiest shrine.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid concluded his statement by welcoming, in the name of Egypt's president, Government, and people, the upcoming visit by Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, which is scheduled to begin on Tuesday. His excellency will hold talks with President Husni Mubarak. Italy and Egypt are linked by cordial relations, he added, and Egypt appreciates the stands taken by the Italian prime minister.

Comments on 'Skirmishes', Results

NC121314 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this afternoon received Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Following the session, 'Abd al-Majid said that he gave President Mubarak a report on the recent ICO conference held in Fes, Morocco. 'Abd al-Majid also handed President Mubarak a message from King Hassan II and briefed him on the exchanges he had with some Arab foreign ministers and officials who attended the conference.

'Abd al-Majid said that the conference offered an opportunity to set forth Egyptian views on all the topics discussed by the conferece. 'Abd al-Majid said: There were some skirmishes at the beginning of the conference over Egypt's ICO membership, but these were firmly resolved in our favor. Syrian, Iranian, and Libyan attempts in this respect were a complete failure.

'Abd al-Majid also pointed out that the conference issued a resolution rejecting U.S. threats to Libya on the ground that there is no corroborated evidence that Libya is involved in the attacks on Vienna and Rome airports. We went along with this resolution.

'Abd al-Majid Denies Palestinians Under Pressure

NC110544 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2155 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jan (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and defense minister, has denied that Egypt is pressuring the Palestinians to change their view concerning UN Security Council Resolution No 242. What we have told the Palestinians, he said, is that recognition of this resolution indicates acceptance of its positive aspects, which must be supplemented by the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

In a statement to be published in Saturday's edition of *AL-JUMHURIYAH*, 'Abd al-Majid said that the Palestinians have the right to link their recognition of UN Resolution 242 to their participation in an international conference on peace in the Middle East.

He emphasized that Egypt's stance on the Palestinian issue is based on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. Egypt also recognizes the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and believes that the PLO has the right to participate in such an international conference.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid also denied certain media reports concerning French President Francois Mitterrand's recent visit to Egypt. These reports spoke of a step toward peace involving mutual concessions, such as the emigration of Soviet Jews to Poland [as received], Israel's acceptance of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, and the Palestinians' recognition of UN Resolution 242. He affirmed that these reports are totally groundless.

Libyan Opposition Leader Views U.S. Sanctions

PM111358 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 8 Jan 86 p 3

[Interview with 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush, chairman of the Libyan Liberation Organization and former Libyan prime minister, by Badr al-Din Adham — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: What is your opinion of the U.S. military moves in the Mediterranean preparatory to a military operation against the Libyan regime and the political preparations to boycott Al-Qadhdhafi economically?

Answer: I can affirm that the U.S. military demonstration and the political activity in Europe to call for an economic boycott or military action against Al-Qadhdhafi's regime are in fact only a maneuver and removed from reality. This cannot happen because none of Al-Qadhdhafi's actions over 17 years, since the United States encouraged his coming to power in the 1969 coup, were ever aimed at a single U.S. or Israeli target affecting Israeli or American interests. We do not find one single stand or terrorist action by Al-Qadhdhafi that is particularly directed against U.S. interests.

What happened in Rome and Vienna airports was an operation over which Al-Qadhdhafi lost control once it was carried out. For this reason he hastened to denounce it after he had initially hailed it. I challenge any person to show or prove that Al-Qadhdhafi was behind any action against U.S., Israeli, or European interests, other then the actions over which his official radio and newspapers create a false uproar.

Question: How do you explain the request by the United States and Britain to their citizens to leave Libya in preparation for an armed action against Al-Qadhdhafi's regime?

Answer: This too is one of the maneuvers to make American and European public opinion believe that these governments will impose sanctions on Libya and that they are carrying out their duties in combatting terror. But the truth is otherwise. The United States and Europe have secret ties with Al-Qadhdhafi. The evidence is the fact that the number of American citizens in Libya is increasing, that Libyan oil is entirely extracted and marketed by Americans, and that it is being sold in abundance in the United States and Europe. Some 3 years ago President Reagan announced a boycott of Libya and proclaimed that the United States is not responsible for its citizen's safety. At that time the Americans numbered 2,000. The number of Americans in Libya has now increased to 4,000. Also some 3 years ago Reagan announced a boycott of Libyan oil, but in fact its flow to the United States never stopped. The U.S. Administration justifies the continued flow of Libyan oil despite the ban decision by the White House by saying that the Libyan oil gets blended in the Bahamas.

Question: Do you believe that Al-Qadhdhafi's policy since he assumed power is supportive of the U.S. Administrations's policies and systems?

Answer: In fact I would like to stress that the U.S. Administration long ago encouraged al-Qadhdhafi's coming to power — that is, following the 1969 coup in Libya. The U.S. Administration

sees in Al-Qadhdhafi the ideal person to serve the U.S. interests and, at the same time, pose as the revolutionary and progressive Arab. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi did succeed for some time in wearing the garb of the revolutionary Arab. He also succeeded for a long time in serving U.S. interests. If we look back and examine Al-Qadhdhafi's terrorist record in the area, we would find that he has been consolidating and defending the U.S. presence in the area. Since he assumed power he had done the following:

He turned the call for Arab unity into a ridiculous and contemptuous call when he confused unity with terror.

He made a nonsense of the idea of unity in the mind of Libyans when he sought it even with non-Arabs by offering it to Malta, Ireland, the Philippines, and the Comoros Islands.

He devised armed terrorist and sabotage operations against the Arab countries.

He turned Libya into a major camp for training perverts and failures in assassination and sabotage operations in the Arab world and in neighboring African countries such a Senegal, Ghana, and Nigeria and fought against Chad's unity.

Al-Qadhdhafi himself admitted all this at the Libyan General People's Congress which he convened in mid-December and in which he reviewed his actions in what he calls nationalism and progressiveness. He announced at this congress that all the Arab rulers and kings are failures and not worthy of governing. He officially called for overthrowing the Arab rulers.

Al-Qadhdhafi has often announced that he is struggling for the sake of the Palestinian cause and justifies all his terrorist operations as being for the sake of liberating Palestine. I wonder how the Palestinian cause is faring where Al-Qadhdhafi is concerned, especially after 'Arafat accused him of being behind the recent wave of terror in the world?

Question: Why is Al-Qadhdhafi resorting to terror against the Arabs and against Egypt in particular?

Answer: Al-Qadhdhafi exploits the Camp David Accords, which Egypt signed and under which it restored Sinai, as a pretext to undermine Egypt's security and prevent the Arabs from returning to Egypt. He is also seeking to destabilize Egypt and sow sedition there in order to topple its regime. Had Al-Qadhdhafi succeeded in his efforts, an Arab catastrophe would have occurred. He is ready to finance and train anyone willing to carry out sabotage in Egypt. As you know, he exerted inhuman pressures on the Egyptian community in Libya and tried to recruit individuals from it in order to carry out sabotage and terror in Egypt. He seized a number of passports from Egyptians and Tunisians working in Libya and forged them for the use of his agents. I know of many instances of this kind. This is confirmed by Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali's official statement that the passports of the terrorists involved in the attack on Rome and Vienna airports were seized from their Tunisian owners. Al-Qadhdhafi is also responsible for the hijacking of the Egyptian plane in Malta. He was very happy with the incident and did not deny his responsibility. Indeed in his official speech last December he publicly called on all Egyptians and Arabs to undermine the Egyptian regime. He is therefore posing a greater threat to Egypt than Israel. Moreover, he maintains military concentrations on the borders, thus implememnting Western policy which is seeking to keep Egypt weak and preoccupied with its problems with him. Thus Egypt will be unable to feel at ease, develop, and move in its natural Arab environment. He wants to destroy a powerful Arab country that is aspiring to play an important role in the area in the interest of the Arab nation. This point in particular coincides with Eastern and Western political interests.

Question: Al-Qadhdhafi's involvement in terror is known all over the world. Do you believe that the Libyans at home also know?

Answer: Of course it is known to them despite the iron curtain he has lowered around Libya, such as prohibiting the flow of any information from the Arab countries with the exception of some trivial books which Al-Qadhdhafi selects. Libyans listen to the Voice of the Arabs radio and learn all the facts from it. They crave information because they do not trust what Al-Qadhdhafi says. In every speech he announces the killing of some of his Libyan opponents or of Arabs who oppose his views. Still, the demonstrations by the students of the industry academy were not the first of their kind. Universities demonstrate against him. There have been 12 coup attempts against him, the last one 2 years ago. Some 80 officers have been killed on charges of attempting coups.

Commentaries Examine U.S. Sanctions Against Libya

ROSE AL-YUSUF Editor

NC101909 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Commentary by 'Abd al-sattar al-Tawilah, deputy editor in chief of the *ROSE AL-YUSUF* magazine, on the "News Spotlight" program — recorded]

[Excerpts] The comprehensive Arab consensus now being witnessed on a single important issue has not been seen for a long time. Without exception, the Arab countries are opposed to the U.S. intention to launch retaliatory operations against Libya. Egypt, represented by Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, quickly declared its rejection of such a measure the day after the U.S. intentions were announced. Although it is necessary to denounce terrorism and to stand firmly against it, it is not in the interests of world peace, or even in the interests of fighting terrorism, to allow any one state to decide what constitutes terrorism, who is a terrorist, where he has his headquarters, and when it is permissible to strike against a terrorist or his base. These decisions should be left to the international community as represented by its organizations. If this is not done, then the law of the jungle will replace international law.

This Arab consensus has undoubtedly played a major role in influencing the United States not to implement its threats. It has also encouraged opposition elements inside the American

Administration itself to double their resistance to issuing such threats.

According to political observers in Washington, the United States resorted to other measures following its temporary abandonment of these threats. It imposed comprehensive economic sanctions against Libya, including an end to all economic relations between the two countries, a call for all Americans residing in Libya to depart or be liable to punishment, and freezing all Libyan properties and assets in the United States itself.

The latter decision will have a very serious impact on all countries with assets in U.S. banks. It is well known that Arab countries have assets exceeding $100 billion, which are vital for covering the U.S. budget deficit. If the United States gives itself the right to freeze the assets of foreign countries, then this will lead to a loss of confidence in American banks and prompt countries to look at other banks in other places such as Western Europe. This will undoubtedly have an effect on the U.S. economy and banking. It will also affect dollar rates. Entrusting these assets to Swiss banks will increase the demand for the Swiss franc and decrease the demand for the U.S. dollar, thus resulting in its depreciation.

Although the world has heaved a sigh of relief at the U.S. abandonment of military revenge, the recent economic measures are not welcome either, even by the closest U.S. allies in the West.

What then is the significance of the fact that the United States now finds itself, or rather its decisions, deprived of any world support? The significance is this: Although the world has denounced and rejected terrorism and pledges not to let terrorists get away with their crimes, countries of the civilized world do not want this to be done unilaterally. It must be accomplished collectively through legitimate channels of the international community in order to preserve the national independence and sovereignty of every state.

AL-JUMHURIYAH 10 Jan

NC102328 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2240 GMT 10 JAN 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jan (MENA) — The Egyptian newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says that regardless of the differences among the Arab governments, no one in the Arab world will accept measures designed to undermine the security of the Libyan people. It calls on the United States to realize that all Arab people reject attempts by America and Israel to control the region or its people in any way.

In its Saturday edition, the newspaper refers to the continuing U.S. campaign against Libya both officially and in the area of information. It says that it is noticeable that the meaning of terrorism in the joint American-Israeli political dictionary has expanded to include and denounce all national struggle movements in the world, beginning with the PLO and ending with such patriotic regimes in Latin America as the Government of Nicaragua.

The newspaper refers to Israel's terrorist attacks against Lebanon, Tunisia, and Iraq, as well as to its strikes against civilians and its persecution of the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied territories. The United States sees all these things as necessary operations in support of so-called stability in the Middle East. It looks as though the United States and Israel only want the kind of stability that serves their interests and nothing else.

AL-JUMHURIYAH 12 Jan

NC120815 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0635 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 12 Jan (MENA) — In its editorial today, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* assails current U.S. policies in the Middle East, saying that these policies are designed to twist the arms of the Arabs in a way that best serves U.S. and Israeli interests.

The current U.S.-Libyan crisis, the paper says, was initiated by the Americans to stifle those who speak up in favor of the Palestinian national struggle and against Israel's expansionist designs. The paper registers its deep regret that not one Arab voice has been raised in condemnation of the current U.S. policies in the area. [Sentence as received] It is no longer uncommon to see Arab differences surfacing in international and regional conferences in a way that only deepens the existing schism. The paper concludes by warning that Arab disunity is working against the solution of the Palestinian and other Arab problems both in the short and long terms.

Column in AL-AHALI

PM111350 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 8 Jan 86 p 2

[Muhammad Sayyid Ahmad "Our Foreign Policy" column: "Resisting Terror With Terror"]

[Text] Al-Qadhdhafi might have been involved in the Rome and Vienna operations.

The reports that Abu Nidal has taken refuge in Libya might be true. Or Abu Nidal might not exist at all; he might have died, or he might be being treated for cancer in an East European country, or his name might be being used as a cover for terrorist operations carried out by certain Palestinian organizations hostile to 'Arafat or for operations that are planned and being facilitated by certain "rejectionist" countries.

But the question that must be posed here is: Is it permissible to resist terror with terror?

There is no doubt that the Rome and Vienna operations fall within the category of "international terror" and cannot be described otherwise.

The fact is that "terrorist" operations differ from legitimate "resistance" operations in that they are not supported by a mass movement and do not derive their legitimacy from support by the broad masses, masses that suffer from occupation, oppression, persecution or racial discrimination and other forms of suppression of freedoms which are universally condemned. The Rome and Vienna operations did not at all enjoy such "popular" backing. Indeed they were a massacre of innocent people.

Therefore, there is no room for confusion or saying that the two operations deserve praise on the grounds that they were one aspect of "resistance" against Israel's crimes in the occupied territories or in Sabra and Shatila.

They were two operations expressing "despair" and not "resistance." There is a great difference between the two, in that resistance emanates from the "hope" of defeating the enemy and winning victory and is not motivated by "despair."

Still, we have seen the world's most powerful state mobilizing its fleets and declaring that one of its options is to provoke Libya and to attack it. We have seen it giving the green light to Israel to launch an operation similar to the one it carried out in Tunis a few months ago or in Beirut several years ago when it killed several resistance leaders in their own homes.

Thus Washington sees no harm in resisting terror with state terror.

We wonder: Is it by such logic that the principles of international legality are upheld? Is it by such logic that the bases of terror can actually be eliminated? Or is it not true that such actions are counterproductive and have led to the spread of the terror phenomenon and its further exacerbation? Indeed such logic is the source of all terror.

It is not strange that many countries have stood against the U.S. recourse to state terror to resist terror. Not only the Soviet Union but also many Western countries have stood firmly against this logic, foremost among them the Italian and Austrian Governments that suffered from the Rome and Vienna operations.

But what is strange indeed is that Cairo expressed no reservation or criticism of the U.S. behavior in this regard. The Egyptian official media reported news of the preparations by the United States and Israel for a preventive or retaliatory strike against Libya as if there is nothing wrong with that.

We wonder: How can this logic be reconciled with Cairo's claim of firm adherence to legitimacy and the rule of the law and of condemning all forms of wanton actions, piracy, and aggression?

Armed Forces Report Khark Island, Other Attacks

10 Jan Communique

JN101719 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Communique No. 2,080 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 10 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The glorious Iraqis and their courageous Armed Forces are continuing their efforts to preserve the great achievements they have realized for their country and nation by defending our Iraq, the country of love and peace. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. While carrying out its duties in the no-man's-land of the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps, one of our brave patrols captured three boats and a raft and brought them safely to base. Another raft was destroyed elsewhere in the same sector.

2. Our formations in the East Al-Basrah oeprational sector under the III Army Corps opened intensive, violent artillery and tank fire on enemy positions opposite them, inflicting heavy losses. Confirmed enemy losses were:

a. One tank was destroyed.

b. Six machinegun emplacements were destroyed.

c. Two ammunition dumps were destroyed.

d. One enemy target set afire.

3. Three infantry positions and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps.

4. One observation post was destroyed in the East Maysan operational sector under the IV Army Corps.

5. The forces of the tyrant Iranian rulers shelled Al-Qurnah and Al-Faw with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Froces General Command, 10 January 1986

11 Jan Communique

JN111735 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Communique No. 2,081 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 11 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The glorious Iraqis and their valiant Armed Forces are daily scoring new victories over our enemies, the criminal rulers of Iran.

The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. In order to further dismember the despotic clique in Iran and along the path of inflicting comprehensive destruction on its capabilities, our gigantic Air Force planes carried out the following:

A. At 2320 GMT] yesterday the hero eagles of the air launched a new raid on Khark Island installations, scoring direct and effective hits and setting their targets ablaze.

B. Squadrons of our capable Air Force planes continued to launch lightning raids on the enemy units in the East Basra operational sector under the III Army Corps and the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps, inflicting violent death on the enemy remnants and destruction on their positions, equipment, and weapons in 70 combat missions.

After carrying out their duty, our brave eagles returned safely to base under God's care and protection.

2. By means of successful field planning and with an absolute courage expressing the brave men's ability, a heroic force from our forward formations raided the defeated enemy remnants opposite our positions in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps. Under precise artillery support and in a quick and bold assault, our force clashed with the enemy and managed to occupy its target after inflicting large losses in men and equipment. The force then returned to its positions both proudly and triumphantly.

The following are the confirmed enemy losses:

A. Eighty persons killed or wounded.

B. Eleven boats destroyed.

C. One bridge destroyed.

D. Several rafts destroyed.

God bless the VI Army Corps men -- commanders, officers, and other ranks. We thank God for His support.

3. Our bold helicopter gunships flew combat missions against the enemy units in the East Maysan operational sector under the IV Army Corps, destroying one antiaircraft machinegun and four infantry positions before they returned safely to base, praised be God.

4. Our forward units in the operaitonal sectors engaged enemy units opposite them with artillery and other types of weapons, inflicting the following losses:

A. Six persons were killed, others were wounded, and one observation post and one machinegun were destroyed and their crewmen killed in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps.

B. One tubular launcher and one ammunition dump were destroyed and one vehicle was set ablaze in the East Basra operational sector under the III Army Corps.

C. Two vehicles were hit and one enemy soldier was killed in the northern operational sector under the I Army Corps.

D. Two boats, two rafts, one ammunition dump, and one infantry position were destroyed in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps.

E. One heavy-caliber machinegun emplacement and one infantry position were destroyed in the VII Army Corps operational sector. All those manning the machinegun were killed.

5. A patrol from one of our forward units in the East Maysan operational sector under the IV Army Corps was on duty when it clashed with enemy units. In a fierce battle supported by artillery and mortar, our hero men managed to kill or wound 25 enemy troops. The patrol then returned to base proud of its victory.

6. The criminal enemy shelled the village of Tawilah with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 January 1986

12 Jan Communique

JN121730 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Communique No. 2,082 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continue their courageous confrontation of the forces of tyranny and aggression through efficient and heroic action in defense of virtue and the homeland's sovereignty, dignity, and loftiness. The following is a roundup of our units' activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Continuing to deprive the despotic clique ruling Iran of its oil resources which it uses for aggression against our country, our Air Force eagles carried out a successful new raid on the Khark Island facilities at 1227 today, scoring accurate hits and setting their targets ablaze. After carrying out their duty with their well-known efficiency, our eagles safely and triumphantly returned with their places to the homeland, praise be to God.

2. Using boats, an enemy force tried to approach our units positions in the East Maysan operational sector under the IV Army Corps. However, our heroic fighters were lying in wait for it, confronted it with all types of weapons, and our able artillery poured its fire on the force. The steadfastness of our fighters prevented the force from even reaching the perimeter of our forward positions. The enemy force sustained heavy losses in life and boats and the remaining force fled, pursued by our artillery fire. Elsewhere in the same sector, two boats, one carrying personnel and the other a tubular launcher, were destroyed, and several enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded. An enemy ambulance was seen evacuating enemy losses.

3. Our units in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps pounded enemy positions with mortars, scoring direct and effective hits. Cries for help were heard from the hit enemy positions and ambulances were seen evacuating losses. An ammunition dump was also set on fire in another area of the same sector.

4. One enemy soldier was killed, another was wounded, and three observation posts and one infantry position were destroyed in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps. One infantry position was destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

5. Charlatan Khomeyni's forces shelled the Al-'Uzayr and Mandali environs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed forces general command, 12 January 1986

Navy Now on the Offensive

JN121205 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1040 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jan (INA) — The commander of the naval forces and coastal defense has said that the Iraqi Naval Forces are preparing to embark on an operation on the high seas to continue the destruction of the Iranian naval forces. Staff rear Admiral 'Abd Muhammad added in a statement to the Defense Ministry's *AL-YARMUK* newspaper that the Iraqi Naval forces have moved from the defensive stage to the attacking stage in dealing strikes against and pursuing the units of the Iranian fleet and pounding its bases and vital targets.

The commander of the naval forces and coastal defense explained that Iraq now has absolute supremacy in the naval operational theater and has the capability to strike at any chosen target. He said that the Iranian fleet can do nothing to confront Iraq's naval forces. He said taht the Iraqi naval forces prevented the Iranian regime from using its main ports in the operations theater and forced the Iranian forces to conduct their naval maneuvers more than 1,000 km away from the operations theater. Concluding this statement, he affirmed that the Iraqi Naval Forces have managed to destroy and sink more than half of the Iranian fleet's units.

Spokesman Denies Shelling Abadan, Khorramshahr

JN111947 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1938 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jan (INA) — Iraq has denied Iranian claims that the Iraqi forces shelled Abadan and Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] with heavy artillery. In a statement to INA this evening, a military spokesman said that the Iranian claims are absolutely groundless. He added that the Iranian regime resorts to such lies to cover up the crimes it is perpetrating against the Iranian people who reject its policy.

USSR Officials in Iraq for Energy Talks

LD101351 Vienna OPECNA in English 1107 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 10 Jan. 86 (OPEC NA) — Talks are underway with Soviet officials here on cooperation in the construction of new oil projects and power generating stations in Iraq. The vice chairman of the Soviet State Committee for External Eco-

nomic Relations, Yevgeniy Asadjuk, said that in recent years, experts from the two countries had cooperated in oil industry, power generation and irrigation in sectors.

U.S., Zionist, Libyan Policy Said All on Same Track

JN112150 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Libya Corner: Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen: The simple Arab citizen becomes restless when he listens to the U.S., Zionist, and Libyan news media. He will think that the world has been upset and that an imminent war is about to break out and burn the whole world. This is what comes into the minds of those who listen to these news media. However, the truth is one thing and what is for consumption and for throwing dust in the eyes is something else.

Those following Al-Qadhdhafi's policy as well as U.S. and Zionist policy throughout the past years will undoubtedly note that the policy of these three sides goes along one line, that one policy complements the other, and that the success of each one of them depends on the success of the other in implementing what has been assigned to it within the large scheme to strike at the Arab revolution movement and prevent it from playing its role in attaining the aspired unity of the nation.

The U.S. and Zionist news media have embarked on four media campaigns against Al-Qadhdhafi since 1981. These media concentrated on him in their news and commentaries, depicting him as an international terrorist, an enemy, and the source of world instability and other deseriptions. These would undoubtedly apply to Al-Qadhdhafi if they were sincerely said. However, they were true words that were meant to be false, as people say. The first campaign was against the so-called infiltration of Libyan assassination squads into the United States from Canada to assassinate U.S. oficials. The second was against the fabricated Gulf of Sidra incident. The thrid incident was the U.S. maneuvers near Libyan shores and the escalation of fighting in Chad through the Al-Qadhdhafi regime's intervention. The fourth incident is the one we are living through today in the Libyan media shouts and the imaginary U.S. and Zionist threats to invade Libya.

Despite all this media clamor in all four compaigns which were overtly opposed to Al-Qadhdhafi and despite the words with which they described Al-Qadhdhafi, not a single Libyan terrorist that Al-Qadhdhafi sent to the United States has been arrested nor was Al-Qadhdhafi [word indistinct] in Europe through his mercenaries who assassinate the Libyan nationalists and spread instability in Europe. Moreover, Al-Qadhdhafi did not attack although he had earlier threatened to attack U.S. ships and nationalize the U.S. share in Libyan oil as his suspect media used to blare out. He could not even boycott the United States. The one who imposed a boycott — through only formally — was the United States and not Al-Qadhdhafi. in addition to this, Al-Qadhdhafi announced at the climex of the U.S. and Zionist campaigns which concentrated on the so-called infiltration of Libyan assassination squads into the United States his readiness to visit the United States and make peace with Reagan. This incident passed after the invasion of Lebanon and the strike at the Paelstinian resistance had passed through it. [as heard] This incident was also meant to convince the Americans that terror comes from the Arabs, and the United States has succeed in this because Al-Qadhdhafi is best suited to play this role in the interest of the Zionist entity which found in Al-Qadhdhafi's behavior and the media campaigns against him auxiliary factors to further distort the name of the Arabs and cover up its aggression against Iraq when it attacked the Iraqi nuclear reactor as well as cover up the Sabra and Shatila massacres by diverting the attention of the world public from these issues to Al-Qadhdhafi's conduct and by attributing this conduct to the Arabs. This is exactly what is happening now in the media campaigns against Al-Qadhdhafi and his clownish statements, which are definitely a cover intended to peddle another link of the imperialist-Zionist scheme against the Arab nation and also cover the U.S. and Zionist terrorism in the region as well as the Zionist threats to strike at the PLO positions in Yemen and Sudan. It is certainly an attempt to cover up the Iranian threats to commit aggression against Iraq as was the case in previous Iranian adventures, particularly the Iranian aggression against east Basra.

Thus, Arab brethren, the nature of these media campaigns and the true role Al-Qadhdhafi is playing through these campaigns become obvious. These campaigns show that all that is taking place does not at all depart from the circle of the large Zionist scheme against the Arab nation and its legitimate struggle.

Prince Hasan: U.S. Aid Finances Israeli Expansion

JN130748 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 13 Jan 86 pp 1,3

[By Salamah B. Ni'mat and Rana Sabbagh]

[Excerpt] Amman — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the Regent, Sunday called on the United States and Israel to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in order to find a just and comprehensive settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In a speech delivered on his behalf at a seminar on Israel and Israeli-American relations, Prince Hasan said that a practical solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict "cannot be achieved without the fulfilment of Palestinian rights to self-determination" on their land.

"Israel should respond to United Nations resolutions and withdraw from all territories it occupied in 1967, in return for a just and durable peace for all countries in the region," Prince Hasan said in his speech which was delivered by Dr Hazim Nusaybah, minister of state for prime ministry affairs who was deputising for the Regent.

"The right to self-determination which was guaranteed by all international treaties and laws, is still not granted to the Arabs of Palestine," Prince Hasan said. Despite United Nations recognition of this human right, he said, "we find Israel and — unfortunately — the United States depriving Palestinians from this legitimate right."

In his address to the seminar, organised by the Centre for Hebraic Studies of Yarmouk University, Prince Hasan reviewed efforts exerted by His Majesty King Husayn to restore usurped Arab rights and to urge the international community to carry its responsibilities and play an effective role to end the Israeli occupation.

He said Jordan has worked with all its capabilities to unite Arab ranks and that "Jordanian-Palestinian cooperation is a basic achievement of these efforts." Prince Hasan said that Jordan "has a continuing interest in preserving the Arab identity of the land and people in the occupied Arab territories."

Following its occupation of Arab territories in 1967, Prince Hasan said, Israel has worked to turn the occupied territories into a consumer's market with 1.5 million consumers who provide cheap labour for Israeli industries.

He said observers of the situation in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip can see an increasing Zionist settlement density and major demographic and geographic changes. This policy, he said, led to the Israeli control of a large percentage of territories amounting to more than half of the West Bank area. This also led to a dangerous drain of natural resources, particularly water resources which is the most important natural resource for the population in the occupied territories, he said.

Prince Hasan referred to statistics indicating that Israeli settlements in the West Bank consume 20 million cubic metres of water a year and the figure is expected to reach 52 million cubic metres by the time these settlements are through with its production plans. "This is a serious threat to the agricuultural wealth in the Arab territories," he told the seminar. Prince Hasan said that Israel receives most of its material support necessary for settlement expansion and economic projects from the United States, "particularly from what is called emergency aid." He pointed out that the total aid received by Israel from the United States since 1973 reached $31 billion until mid-1985.

"We can see that American-Israeli relations in the last few years have reached an unprecedented level in the history of these relations," Prince Hasan said in his opening speech of the three-day seminar, the first of its kind to be organised in the Kingdom. Prince Hasan said that the recent strategic cooperation agreement and the free trade zone agreement between Israel and the United States will lead to "an organic link in political, economic and military fields."

Amman Reports 'Piracy' of U.S. Cargo Ship by Iran

JN121935 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] The Iranian regime committed a new naval piracy today by seizing a U.S. cargo ship sailing in international waters in the Arab Gulf. It was bound for the Al-Furayrah port in the UAE. A spokesman for the U.S. State Department said that the Iranian authorities allowed the U.S. ship to sail after inspecting it. None of its crew was harmed and no loss of property was announced after the inspection. He added that the United States views this incident with anxiety and that no contact with the captain has yet taken place to learn about the implications of the incident.

Netherlands Queen Makes Private Visit

Meets Officials

JN111628 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Her Majesty Queen Beatrix, queen of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and her husband, His Highness Prince Claus, arrived in Amman this evening on a private visit. They were received by Her Majesty Queen Nur, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, and Her Highness Princess Tharwat. They were also received by the prime minister, the Royal Hashemite court chief, the court minister, his highness the chief chamberlain, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, the acting foreign minister, the Netherlands ambassador in Amman, and their wives. He Majesty Queen Beatrix is accompanied by the Netherlands foreign minister.

Prince Hasan Meets Foreign Minister

JN111833 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received Netherlands Foreign Minister Van Den Broek in his office this evening. They discussed the situation in the Middle East in

general and the situation in the occupied Arab territories in particular as well as relations between Jordan and the Netherlands. The meeting was attended by Acting Foreign Minister Hazim Nusaybah.

Queen Departs 12 Jan

JN121012 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
0930 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Amman, 12 Jan (PETRA) — Her Majesty Queen Beatrix, queen of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and her husband, His Highness Prince Clause, left Amman this morning following a 1-day private visit to the country. They were seen off by His Higness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent; Her Highness Princess Tharwat; the prime minister; the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; the court minister; the chief chamberlain; the Foreign Ministry under secretary; and the Netherlands ambassador in Amman.

Interior Minister on Results of Syria Visit

JN121406 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid has praised the fruitful results of his recent visit to the Syrian Arab Republic and his meeting with his counterpart, Muhammad Ghabbash. In a statement to the Jordanian news agency -- PETRA, he said that the visit bolstered the ties of joint interest between the two fraternal countries out of their belief in the pan-Arab principles and national objectives whose bases were laid down by His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad.

The minister noted that the Jordanian and Syrian sides had agreed on a number of bases and pillars that serve the joint interest of their citizens, the foremost being facilitating and easing border procedures for travelers, enabling the two countries' citizens who own agricultural land inside the other to plant and invest in their land in a stable manner, preventing any encroachments on their ownership and removing all obstacles, and authorizing the border governorates to handle joint issues and problems relating to passengers and agricultural land in their governorates. The two sides also committed themselves not to deport persons who are not nationals of the two countries to the other country and to return them to the country from which they came. They will instruct the competent circles not to stamp or place any sign on the passports of those who are deported from the border and who are nationals of the two countries and to work to return persons who departed illegally or who do not carry official documents and hand them over to the auhtorities of the country from which they came.

They also agreed to bolster cooperation between police organs through direct communication on criminal security and to cooperate in fighting narcotics, pursuing criminals, exchanging visits and expertise, and handling any urgent problem pertaining to international border demarkation and any related encroachments by holding meetings and contacts among the governors of the border areas with the assistance of the designs, illustrations, and maps adopted in the two countries. He said the two sides will continue their talks in this regard during Ghabbash's visit to Amman soon.

Al-Lawzi Reappointed Senate President 12 Jan

JN121407 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] A royal decree has been issued reappointing Ahmad al-Lawzi as Senate president as of today. Al-Lawzi was appointed Senate president for the first time on 12 January 1984. Al-Lawzi sent a thank you cable to His Majesty King Husayn on the occasion of his reappointment as Senate president in which he expressed his true pride in his majesty's wise leadership.

Message to UN on Mosque Incident Reported

JN101335 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Amman — 'Abdallah Salah, Jordan's permanent UN representative, addressed a message to the UN secretary general last night on the Israeli encroachments on Al-Aqsa Mosque on Wednesday. In his message Salah said that, while condemning and strongly denouncing this behavior, Jordan views with deep concern its dimensions, which will not serve peace and stability in the region. This behavior violates international law and principles concerning foreign occupation which consider it unlawful for an occupying state to commit any acts which may be considered interference in the personal and public life of the civilian inhabitants under occupation. Encroachment on and interference in freedom of worship and the holy places are unlawful.

Jordan's permanent UN representative requested the circulation of the message as an official document of the General Assembly and Security Council. He said that the encroachment carried out by Israeli Knesset members, among whom was representative Ge'ula Kohen, who calls for expelling Arabs from Jerusalem and the West Bank, is a violation and desecration of religious and Islamic places and a provocation of hundreds of millions of Muslims who consider Al-Aqsa Mosque the first of the two kiblahs and the third holy place. This encroachment comes within Israel's schemes against Islamic and Christian holy places in holy Jerusalem and the occupied Arab territories.

Al-Jumayyil, Delegation Leave for Damascus

NC130921 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] At 1100 today — the time at which this news summary is being broadcast — President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil left for Damascus at the head of a high-level delegation. He will take part in a bilateral summit with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, during which the two presidents will continue the discussions they had at a similar meeting a week ago.

At the 11th summit, the tripartite agreement, which has been signed by the Amal Movement, the Progressive Socialist Party, and the Lebanese Forces, will be studied in detail.

Observations and objections have been made about some of the clauses in the agreement by a number of functionaries and Christian religious and lay leaders.

Amendments To Be Proposed

NC110924 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0545 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] According to sources close to President al-Jumayyil, the president has came up with seven observations on the tripartite agreement. The sources add that he will put these observations in the form of amendments to the agreement, and that he will take them to Damascus next Monday. These amendments relate to the constitutional institutions, the formula for the future state, the ministerial council and its prerogatives, the end to the state of war, an increase in the number of deputies, the Senate, and the special relationship with Syria.

According to press reports this morning quoting sources close to B'abda Palace, President Amin al-Jumayyil will not proceed with any agreement that does not take his observations into consideration.

Sources Respond

NC111636 Beirut Domestic Service in English
1507 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Sources close to the Tripartite Committee have responded sharply to observations on the tripartite agreement circulated to the press yesterday by so-called Presidential Palace circles. The committee sources said that the observations revealed that there are some elements which are trying to prevent Lebanon from taking the opportunity of a national solution.

In response to the seven points put out by the presidential circles, it was noted that the true meaning of the agreement on these points was as follows:

1. Questions about the roles of constitutional institutions are irrelevant since the agreement clearly stipulates that its provisions must be approved and implemented according to the regular procedures.

2. Collective leadership of the state is not a federal plan but a true democratic power-sharing plan in the stage between canceling hegemony of any party or group and preventing the rise of any substitute. The agreement provides for a true balance of power within the branches of the government.

3. The jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers is clear. The Council is a procedural and executive authority in the state with a clear definition of the authority of the Ministerial Council and the president, who retains specific but far-reaching powers after the changes introduced to the agreement before it was signed.

4. The linkage between the end of the war and reforms is clear and there is synchronization and coordination between security and political steps so that the war can be ended, displaced people be returned to their homes, and provisions made for democratic reforms.

5. The role of the Maronite community has not become secondary but it is an integral part of a joint leadership which will retain for the Maronite community and other major sects their role with the participation of smaller sects during the transitional period with a gradual moving towards full equality of political ranks through the cancellation of sectarianism.

6. The number of deputies is to be increased in order to ensure equal division of Parliament between Christian and Muslim groups and to inject new blood into the Parliament. The creation of a Senate is not an innovation. In both large and small countries, senates provide for a specific balance in both constitutional and legislative fields.

7. The special relations with Syria were carefully studied in the spirit of national responsibility, and the framework set for them is the best way to strengthen national independence and to restore Lebanon's role in the area.

The committee sources said that the artificial crying over a country, which they had destroyed stone by stone and whose institutions they have emptied of all contents and effectiveness, will no longer help. The sources warned against the attempts of some to deal with this agreement as they have dealt with previous agreements. It was stressed that those who stand to lose from the agreement will not be allowed to play with the destiny of the nation, nor will they be allowed to sow death and destruction in Lebanon.

'Official' Sources Comment

NC121451 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Official sources asserted today that the 11th summit between Presidents al-Jumayyil and Al-Asad in Damascus tomorrow will be important and historic. The sources pointed out that President al-Jumayyil will discuss the tripartite agreement, which has been signed to serve as a bridgehead for dialogue and not to give rise to differences among the Lebanese.

The sources hold the view that President al-Jumayyil will carry with him observations regarding the agreement. These observa-

tions are a result of the consultations that the president has had with the various leaders in agreement with the Syrian president. These observations, the sources added, are positive and seek to ensure a minimum consensus. The sources noted that mere observations absolutely do not mean a war on the agreement. They are rather a sincere attempt to rectify the course of the agreement to make it better.

The official sources said that Presidents al-Asad and Al-Jumayyil are endeavoring to create a positive atmosphere and conditions that will render the agreement acceptable in terms of substance, spirit, and objectives. The sources added that the constitutional institutions have a basic role in giving form to the agreement and in endowing it with legality. These institutions are entitled to discuss the agreement article by article.

The official sources indicated that Presidents al-Jumayyil and Al-Asad will discuss all these details in a positive and amicable spirit and with the definite desire to reach a solution, because President al-Jumayyil is the principal beneficiary of the Lebanese accord. As for those harmed by the agreement, the sources said, they have been obstructing in words and practice every attempt at reconciliation for the past 3 years. Those people worked and are still working to establish mini-states instead of accepting a unified state.

Accord Signatories Make Plan To Face 'Contingencies'
NC121751 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Within the framework of coordination between Amal, the Lebanese Forces, and the Progressive Socialist Party to contain any attempt to impede the agreement's implementation, the three signatories to the tripartite agreement have drawn up an integrated informational, political, and military plan to confront all contingencies.

According to sources, the proposed plan seeks to fortify the political and informational stand about events in the eastern and western parts of Beirut. These sources expect that a practical implementation of the plan will emerge after the summit between Presidents al-Jumayyil and Al-Asad, scheduled to begin at 1100 tomorrow at the latest.

The tripartite committee members are continuing their consultations between Beirut and Damascus to ensure the existence of firm measures to avert any attempt to obstruct the agreement's implementation. The committee members will most likely visit Damascus tomorrow in order to be kept informed of the summit and its results.

Attempts to gain time are doomed, the sources added, because the tripartite agreement signatories and supporters have various means at their disposal to which they can resort.

Islamic Gathering Supports Tripartite Agreement
NC111513 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The tripartite agreement was welcomed and supported today by the Islamic Gathering, which met under its chairman, Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the republic. Following this weekly meeting, the group stressed its positive stand on the agreement. The Gathering noted that it had previously expressed its satisfaction and approval. The group stated that it wants all democratic opportunities to be provided in order to give the agreement additional precision, comprehensive national conviction, and general acceptance. These factors will ensure the success of its implementation.

Al-Murabitun Affirms Tripartite Agreement Rejection
NC112005 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] The Al-Murabitun Movement has affirmed its rejection of the tripartite agreement. It will not abide by any political plans and solutions pertaining to the future of Lebanon which are decided by the dominating forces. These remarks were made by an Al-Murabitun delegation during a visit to Mufti Hasan Khalid today.

Fighting Erupts in East Beirut 13 January
NC130558 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0540 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] We now have the following report from the newsroom: Security sources said a short while ago that gunfire is being heard in the Rizqallah circle, Sinn al-Fil, and Al-Dawrah areas [in East Beirut]. According to these sources, armed roadblocks have been erected on streets in these areas. Security organs advise citizens not to use these roads. They deny that any clashes have occurred between armed groups.

Fighting Linked to Summit
NC130649 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0620 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Tension continues to prevail in the Northern al-Matn and nearby areas, where explosions, RPG's, and machinegun fire can be heard. This requires citizens to exercise extreme care and caution and avoid going out in the streets. Central units from the Lebanese Forces are pursuing those who are causing the disturbances in order to return the situation to normal.

Available information indicates that certain hireling groups in the Al-Matn area set up roadblocks early this morning. They committed acts of aggression against Lebanese Forces personnel and insulted innocent citizens. This was timed to coincide with President al-Jumayyil's departure for Damascus in the hope that these abnormal actions would strengthen his position during the summit talks.

Lebanese Forces central units immediately began pursuing the agitators. Citizens are advised to be careful and vigilant and to keep away from the streets until the situation returns to normal.

[Before and after the 0615 GMT newscast, the Voice of Lebanon was observed to be carrying military marches and national songs]

Hubayqah Warns

NC130737 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0655 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Chairman Elie Hubayqah has issued the following statement:

The recent events in the Northern al-Matn area -- acts of aggression against Lebanese Forces leaders and personnel as they go about their business, the burning down of their houses, the restriction of the citizens' freedom, and the kidnapping of innocent people — have created a painful situation and a state of exhaustion within our community.

The responsibility for this situation must be borne by mercenaries belonging to the man in the palace. Their abnormal actions, repeated daily, follow in the wake of their treacherous crime in the Nahr al-Mawt. We have not reacted arbitrarily or emotionally to this crime. On the contrary, we have exercised maximum self-restraint, in order to prevent any bloodshed in the eastern areas. This is because we consider ourselves the guardians of the safety and security of our citizens in line with our responsible position, and we have a duty not to be carried away by our feelings.

Our positive stand, however, prompted these people to persevere in their abnormal actions in the belief that our position was a sign of fear or inability to respond.

Our areas will not continue to be subject to the blackmail of highwaymen and hired terrorists. We will not permit citizens to be segregated, confusion to be created, and the sons of the same ranks to be divided by acts of aggression committed against them and by offenses against their dignity. Henceforth, our forces will not tolerate aggression or being stabbed in the back. These forces have chosen trenches to be their palace, whereas others have chosen the palace from which to offend and harm them.

Therefore, we have made the extremely difficult but inevitable decision to take action to restore the situation to normal and bring safety, reassurance, and freedom of movement to the citizens. We will defend the dignity of the Lebanese Forces as an organization and as individuals. Thus, instructions have been given to military units in the Lebanese Forces to pursue the agitators and saboteurs in order to deter them once and for all from continuing their acts of aggression. At the same time, we warn those who instigate these acts that our arm is capable of punishing them.

Hubayqah Orders Attack

JN130810 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0800 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Chairman Elie Hubayqah has this morning issued orders to his forces to attack President Amin al-Jumayyil's stronghold in the Northern al-Matn area.

Fighting Spreads

NC131031 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Agitators in Al-Matn have tried to extend their acts of aggression. They fired at a police checkpoint in the Nahr al-Kalb, which was set up to warn citizens of the dangers of going to Beirut. The areas where tension is high and gunfire is continuing are Al-Dawrah, Sadd al-Bawshariyah, Nahr al-Mawt, Jist al-Basha, Al-Mukallis, and Tall al-Za'tar.

Lebanese Forces Launch Offensive

NC131054 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Fierce clashes are continuing in a number of eastern areas between the Lebanese Forces and the gunmen of the Phalangists and Amin al-Jumayyil. The fighting, which centered at dawn in Sinn al-Fil, Al-Dikwanah, Tahwitat Furn al-Shubbak, Jisr al-Basha, Hursh Thabit, Al-Mukallis, and the Bayt Miri road, has spread to the areas of Al-Dubbiyah and 'Awkar. A state of fear and anxiety is prevailing in the eastern areas and only gunmen and military patrols are out in the streets. Fires have broken out in the gasoline depots in Al-Dawrah, as well as in many stores and houses. Several persons have been killed or wounded and a large number of students have been detained in their schools. The internal security forces and the information media in the eastern areas have called for the intervention of firemen and for civil defense workers to extend first aid.

According to available information, the Lebanese Forces have launched a concentrated attack on four axes, in order to take control of the area of Sinn al-Fil. The first axis is between the Confortium building and Jisr al-Basha. Groups of the Lebanese Forces, under the command of the captain, have seized control of this area. The second axis is between Al-Ma'amil and Al-Mukallis via Bayt Miri road. Groups led by Roberto have taken control of this axis. The third axis is between Tahwitat and Furn al-Shubbak where the Lebanese Forces have cut off the Al-Nahr road and have taken up positions in an Armenian school and in the Al-Basatin area. The fourth axis is between Al-Dikwanah and Sinn al-Fil. Fierce fighting has taken place in the areas of Hursh Thabit, the old presidential palace, Furn al-Shubbak, and the Al-Hayik traffic circle. Various types of weapons are being used in these clashes.

Forces Hunting Opponents

NC131125 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The Lebanese Forces central units are continuing their operations in the Northern al-Matn area. They are seeking to hunt down and deter the agitators, who have recently gone too far in their acts of aggression and practices against the Lebanese Forces and citizens alike.

Fighting in Southern Suburb

NC131240 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1201 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Telephone report by Sa'ib — not further identified — the news section of Beirut Radio — live]

[Text] [Sa'ib] The sound of the explosions that are being heard in various parts of the capital as a result of the clashes in the eastern areas is being accompanied by the sound of other explosions. These are the result of fighting that erupted on all the combat lines in Beirut's southern suburb, especially on those of Mar Mikha'il and Dar al-Kitab, as of 1315, according to a recent report from a security source.

[Announcer] Sa'ib, do you have any information from the security forces about the human and material losses incurred in the clashes taking place in the eastern area?

[Sa'ib] According to the latest report from internal security forces, internal security personnel have been withdrawn from the areas affected by the fighting. An officer has told us that there are no internal security forces in the tense areas.

[Announcer] Thank you.

Hubayqah Receives Support

NC131249 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The Lebanese Forces central units are continuing to carry out their military operations in the Al-Matn area, particularly in those zones which have been the scene of daily attacks against the Lebanese Forces leaders and personnel, and innocent citizens. The Lebanese Forces are seeking to make the parties concerned understand that the Al-Matn must not be a focus for agitators, hirelings, and payday gunmen.

Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, has received several calls in which Bkirki [seat of the Maronite patriarchate] and Lebanese and Christian leaders have indicated their complete readiness to place their resources at his disposal to implement the Lebanese Forces' demands for ending encroachments and abnormal practices. Hubayqah has also received calls from the leaders of the Phalangist branches in Al-Matn and heads of districts in other areas. They have entirely dissociated themselves from these abnormal actions against the Lebanese Forces' leaders and personnel. Nor do they agree that Al-Matn should remain an isolated enclave within the Christian areas. On the contrary, they wish to interact with the Christian community to serve its march and struggle to rejuvenate Lebanon.

Fighting Spreads to New Areas

NC131332 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpts] According to the latest reports from East Beirut, fierce clashes are still raging in many areas there between the Lebanese Forces on the one hand and gunmen loyal to the Phalangist Party and Amin al-Jumayyil on the other. The fighting has spread to Al-Dubayyah, 'Awkar, and Nahr al-Kalb. The Lebanese Forces have gained full control of the main road in Sadd al-Bawshariyah following fierce battles in Sinn al-Fil, Al-Dikwanah, Tahwitat Furn al-Shubbak, Jisr al-Basha, Hursh Thabit, Bayt Miri road, Al-Jisr al-Wati, and Nahr al-Mawt.

According to the same reports, the Lebanese Forces launched attacks on the Phalangist strongholds in Burj Hammud, the vegetable market, and Al-Dawrah. Several heavy-caliber artillery shells fell on Bayt Miri.

Also in East Beirut, fire broke out in two gasoline tanks in Al-Dawrah. Fire engulfed many houses and shops there. There were several casualties, some fatal, and a number of students were trapped in their schools. Internal security sources called the fire brigade, the civil defense teams, and ambulances to the area.

Phalangists Fire on Suburb

NC131336 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] To distract attention from their malpractices in East Beirut, pro-Al-Jumayyil gunmen fired mortars at the southern suburb areas this afternoon. They also fired rockets and machineguns at the Qasqas-al-Masalih and Al-Tuyyunah crossing points, both of which are now closed as a result. One person was killed near the Qasqas-al-Masalih crossing point.

In the mountain areas, Ra's al-Jabal came under machinegun fire this afternoon from Tallat al-Prans and Al-Khazzanat.

Army Joins Fighting

NC131451 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Fierce fighting is still going on in various East Beirut areas between the Lebanese Forces and pro-Al-Jumayyil Phalangist gunmen. Latest reports indicate that the Lebanese Forces have gained control of the 'Ayn Sa'adah area. The Lebanese Forces gunmen have taken positions on the roofs of some buildings there. Fierce clashes are raging in Tall al-Za'tar, Al-Dikwanah, and Burj Hammud.

Clashes also took place in Al-'Adliyah. The Lebanese Forces have advanced into this area, forced back the Army, and set up

their own roadblock to replace the roadblock formerly manned by the Army in the same area.

The Army is said to have been put in alert, and its personnel, with some exceptions, are said to be involved in the fighting, according to available reports. The Army is also said to have set up a defense line around Bikfayya [the town where the presidential palace is located].

Islamic Jihad Says French Hostage Ill, Dying

JN102016 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] In Beirut, a statement issued by the Islamic Jihad organization which is holding four French citizens says that one of the hostages is very ill and that his condition is serious despite the medical care he has received. The statement held the French Government and President Francois Mitterrand in particular responsible for the health of the ill detainee who is dying, as the statement says.

Al-Jumayyil Receives Cable From Libyan Leader

NC101758 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil has received a cable from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in connection with the current crisis between Libya and the United States. The cable also contains an invitation to Lebanon to attend the emergency conference of Arab foreign ministers in Tunis on Monday.

PSP Political Bureau Expresses Support for Libya

NC111508 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The Political Bureau of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] held a regular meeting in Al-Mukhtarah today under the chairmanship of Walid Junblatt. The participants discussed the topics on their agenda. They decided to reaffirm the need to agree on the executive steps necessary to implement the agreement signed in Damascus, to expose all attempts to undermine this agreement, and to prevent the treacherous forces from catching their breath and continuing to tamper with the interests of the Lebanese people.

The members of the Political Bureau also discussed the U.S. threat against Libya. They affirmed their support for the fraternal Libyan people in the face of Western imperialist threats. They called on the progressive Arab parties and governments to firmly confront these threats and measures.

Al-Turk Leaves for Syria, Soviet Union 12 Jan

NC121634 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, Foreign Ministry secretary general, left Beirut for Damascus today. He and his accompanying delegation will leave Damascus for Moscow tomorrow. He will deliver verbal messages from President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Rashid Karami to the Soviet officials.

Before leaving for Damascus, Al-Turk told Voice of Lebanon that this visit constitutes a friendly mission to study the best ways of developing economic and cultural relations between the two countries. The delegation will also exchange views with Soviet officials on the current political situation in Lebanon and the Middle East. Al-Turk added: The agenda of the visit has not yet been finalized. We will meet with high-ranking officials in the Foreign Ministry.

Al-Turk said that the signing of the [word indistinct] economic agreement, which was completed between the two countries a few months ago, was unlikely in light of the procedures which must be authorized in Soviet circles prior to its signing and implementation.

USSR To Medically Treat 25 Amal 'Fighters'

NC111622 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1507 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri today met with the Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov who later said that the discussions centered on the situation in the south. He pointed out that his country fully supported the position of Lebanon.

Minister Birri said that the talks touched on possible moves at the Security Council in connection with the Lebanese complaint. The Soviet ambassador [as heard] also reported that his government had decided to provide full treatment facilities for 25 Amal Movement and national resistance fighters who had been injured in the struggle for the liberation of Lebanon.

Karami Expects U.S. To Veto UN Complaint

NC102013 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry continued to give attention today to Lebanon's complaint to the UN Security Council against Israel. In a cable to the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Rashid Fukhuri, Lebanon's permanent delegate to the United Nations, said that he expects the Security Council to convene on Monday to consider the complaint. The cable also contained diplomatic information on the unofficial consultations which are taking place within the framework of the UN Security Council on Lebanon's draft resolution and on the attitude adopted toward this resolution by the council's member-states.

In this regard, Prime Minister Rashid Karami expects the United States to veto the Lebanese compalint. He characterized the Israeli practices in the south as inhuman and said that they constitute a violation of all international conventions and laws. He warned of Israel's overt ambitions with regard to Lebanese territory and waters.

The prime minister accused Israel of covering up its crimes with tendentious propaganda which distorts the facts. Israel, he said,

raises a furor against terrorism and pretends to forget that what is taking place is a legitimate right and done in self-defense. Israel's terrorism and acts of aggression, he noted, are the cause of all the reaction about which it is complaining. According to Karami, the solution lies in the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions, in Israel's total withdrawal from south Lebanon, and in UNIFIL being allowed to carry out its task. Until this is achieved, he affirmed, the national resistance must continue to legitimately defend itself and its territory.

4 Lahd Militiamen Killed in Explosion in South

NC101415 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] A troop carrier was destroyed and four of agent Lahd's militiamen who were traveling in it were killed when an explosive charge went off as a patrol was passing near Sujud hills at 1305 today.

Meanwhile, the occupation forces and agent Lahd's militiamen opened heavy-caliber machinegun fire at 'Arab Salim, Jarju', Kafr Rumman, and Habbush this morning. No casualties have been reported.

Rockets Reportedly Hit Voice of Hope Aerial

NC111424 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] According to our correspondent in Marj 'Uyun, national resistance fighters fired rockets this morning at the transmission aerial of the Voice of Hope radio, the organ of the agent Lahd militias. The fighters scored direct hits. The correspondent adds that some of the radio's listeners affirmed that this weakened and distorted transmission.

The resistance fighters attacked two positions held by the Lahd militiamen in (Al-Shmuriyah) and the hills overlooking the Al-Hamra'-Al-Bayyadah bridge, also scoring direct hits.

Al-Asad, Lebanon's Al-Jumayyil Begin Talks
JN131121 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] In Damascus, talks between President Hafiz al-Asad and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil began at 1200 today in the presence of Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

Kuwaiti Paper Reports U.S. Offer to Syria on Abu Nidal
GF101418 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic
9 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Washington — *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* — It was learned that the United States has offered to give Syria huge economic aid of hundreds of millions of dollars in return for the expulsion of the Abu Nidal group from Syria and for banning the group from entering Syrian or Lebanese territory. The United States also asked Syria to intercede with Libya to have the authorities there expel the Abu Nidal group and ban them from entering that country. Damascus turned down the U.S. offer.

The sources added that in the wake of the Syrian refusal of the U.S. offer, Washington asked countries that have relations with Syria — such as France, Romania, and Greece — to intercede with Syria for the same purpose. The United States is still exerting efforts in this direction.

Foreign Minister on U.S. Threats, Libyan Support
JN110640 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and his delegation made a short stopover in Tripoli airport last night on returning from Fes after representing Syria at the Islamic foreign ministers conference. In a press statement, the foreign minister said the Syrian delegation was among the first delegations to express solidarity with and strongly support Libya's stand and to denounce U.S. measures and threats to Libya. Al-Shar' said: There was a consensus of opinion on the need to condemn U.S. threats on one side and to adopt joint Arab measures to confront the boycott the United States has imposed on Libya on the other. He added: All the delegations in Fes responded positively on this issue.

Faruq al-Shar' said: We in Syrian believe that the U.S. threats to Libya seek to threaten the entire Arab nation and to terrorize the Arab countries and Libya. The United States threatened Libya because it adopts a clear militant and principled stand rejecting all imperialist and Zionist schemes in the region.

Al-Shar's added: As for the subject of terrorism, to which the United States resorts as a justification to threaten Libya and the otehr fraternal progressive Arab countries in the region, this is a transparent mastter, because the United States supports and exercises terrorism. Its support for the Zionsit entity is the best proof.

Al-Shar' said: These U.S. stands, whose dimensions are well known, require us to be extremely alert and to adopt a joint Arab stand and the appropriate measures for repulsing aggression.

Various Parties Cable Al-Asad, Express Support
JN101838 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1615 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has received a cable from the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the Lebanese National Union Front parties, and the Palestine National Salvation Front parties expressing, on behalf of our struggler Arab masses, their support for President Hafiz al-Asad's pan-Arab stands and brave leadership. They also expressed confidence that this leadership will attain the Arab masses' bright future. The following is the text of the cable:

Representatives of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the parties of the Lebanese National Union Front and the Palestine National Salvation Front, who are meeting in Damascus, express the indignation of their organizations and the Arab masses over the policy of the imperialist-Zionist aggression against Syria and Libya. On behalf of their organizations and the Arab masses, they extend to you warm militant greetings. They also confirm to you their pride in your militant historic role in confronting all the imperialist-Zionist plots against our Arab nation. We are confident of acheiving victory over these plots.

At this serious stage U.S. imperialism is escalating its hostile trend and threats, mobilizing its military forces and fleets, and imposing economic measures against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah — a trend which is in line with its conspiratorial plot against the steadfast Syrian position which has foiled the imperialist and Zionist plans aimed at peddling Camp David in the region. These threats are also aimed against those who are allied with the steadfast Syrian position, foremost among them the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese National Union Front, and the Lebanese nationalist resistance. These ignorant threats will be foiled just as they were foiled at the hands of struggler peoples in various parts of the world, particularly at the hands of the Syrian-Lebanese-Palestinian alliance which expelled the Marines, foiled the 17 May agreement of submission in Lebanon, and forced the Zionist enemy to withdraw from a great part of Lebanese territory.

We consider threats and aggression by U.S. imperialism and its hostile and expansionist base, the Zionist entity, threats to and aggression against the entire Arab nation. We will confront this aggression with all the power and potential we possess in order to defeat the aggressors.

In the name of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the parties of the Lebanese National Union Front and the Palestine National Salvation Front, and on behalf of our struggler Arab masses, we express support for your pioneering pan-Arab stands and your brave leadership. We are confident that you will acheive what the Arab masses aspire to in terms of a bright future.

World Opposition to U.S. Libyan Sanctions Cited

JN101741 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] World Capitals — The campaign of condemnation and denunciation of the hostile conspiracies hatched by U.S. imperialism and Zionism against the Libyan Jamahiriyah has escalated. In Algiers, President Chadli Bendjedid has affirmed his country's stand alongsude Libya in confronting the U.S. and Zionist enemy. This came in a message sent by President Bendjedid to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

In Brasilia, a spokesman for the Brazilian Foreign Ministry affirmed that his country refuses to join Washington in implementing economic sanctions against Libya, pointing out that relations between Brazil and the Jamahiriyah are normal in all fields.

In Bonn, FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl refused to adopt economic sanctions against Libya despite President Reagan's call for him to follow Washington's lead. In the Hague, a special meeting of the 12 EC foreign ministers is scheduled to be held during the second half of this month in order to discuss a reply to the U.S. call for an economic embargo on the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

In New York, Nobel prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu denounced the U.S. threats against Libya, saying Reagan should impose these economic sanctions against the South African racist regime and not against Libya.

In Moscow, the newspaper *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA* today affirmed that Washington has become isolated after European companies asserted that they will continue economic cooperation with Libya. The newspaper referred in this regard to the importance of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's appeal to countries to not adopt any measure or procedure against Libya which contradicts the UN Charter or international law.

USSR, Other Reaction Noted

JN101818 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Palestine Broadcast: From the "Historical Events" program]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan's appeal to U.S. allies to join it in isolating the Libyan Jamahiriyah economically has not received any response from the European capitals. The European states have refused to boycott the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Observers believe that the economic measures announced by President Reagan against Libya, headed by the imposition of a trade embargo on it, will not affect the Libyan economy, especially since the world, and Washington's allies in particular, oppose these measures.

In Moscow, the Soviet Union affirmed its backing and support for the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The Soviet news agency, Tass, said that President Reagan's provocations and announcement of the imposition of economic sanctions against the Libyan Jamahiriyah is a return to the policy of terrorism. The agency added: Washington again resorted to the policy of official terrorism in which it is widely engaged in the Central American states and other regions. This time it is engaged in terrorism against a sovereign Arab country. Tass considered the White House's demand that all Americans leave Libya immediately an assertion that Washington is paving the way for an armed aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Commentaries Views U.S. 'Threats,' Possible Sanctions

AL-BA'TH on U.S. Military Option

JN130742 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 13 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Regarding U.S. threats, under the headline "The U.S. Military Option Still Exists," the *AL-BA'TH* commentary says: Although the campaign of threats and military provocations against Libya, or more correctly against the policy which is hostile to capitulation and plans of imperialist hegemony toward the region, is continuing, developments in the Arab region and world have proven the failure of Washington's policy — a policy based on force, arrogance, and threats of aggression. We do not believe that this faolure needs to be verified, especially since it extends beyond the latest U.S. novelty represented by the threat to commit aggression against Libya or against other Arab targets.

The U.S. Aministration during President Reagan's era has previously suffered a series of successive defeats, beginning with the retreat of the NATO forces from Lebanon and the abrogation of the 17 May agreement and ending with the deadlock or stifling impasse reached by the policy of separate deals. Here lies the core of the subject.

AL-BA'TH adds: In Lebanon there is a continuous escalation of national resistance, coupled with an overwhelming unanimity over the need to entrench security. In the occupied territory our kinfolk in the West Bank and Gaza Strip did not enable the enemy to rest as a result of the escalation of fedayeen operations. In Egypt the street raged and continues to rage with a popular wrath which has foiled all the intensive attempts made by the Egyptian regime and Israel to normalize relations and expand Camp David.

Concluding, *AL-BA'TH* says: In view of all this, the White House administration deemed it necessary to find a way out of the choking crisis which overwhelmed its policy. Therefore, it used the Rome and Vienna operations as a pretext to threaten the Arab nation. Thus, it escalated its hostile campaigns and adopted as a first step economic sanctions against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, to be followed by other steps. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger has recently hinted at these steps when he admitted the failure of the economic boycott and the failure of U.S. allies to join in the boycott. He said that the U.S. Armed Forces can undertake all sorts of actions. Will Washington then resort to the military option? This possibility exists, but its failure is certain.

Radio Commentary on U.S. 'Threats'

JN121427 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Damascus, which pledged to help in confronting campaigns of distortion and slander, very well realizes that this pledge entails important complications in the confrontation of the U.S.-Zionist alliance. Through the official in charge of the so-called counterterrorism network in the U.S. State Department, the United States says that Washington has not forgotten Syria.

Syria realizes very well that the U.S. threat is an explicit declaration that Syria's responsible pan-Arab role, particularly in Lebanon, instigates this U.S. campaign against it. However, Syria will not give in to pressures and blackmail and threats. It will proceed with its efforts to implement the Damascus agreement and to put Lebanon on the course of national and pan-Arab struggle.

Sudanese Party Delegation Arrives in Damascus

JN101959 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] A delegation of the Sudanese National Front Party and the Nasirite Socialist Party arrived in Damascus this evening on a visit to Syria that will last several days at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command. During its visit, the delegation will meet with a number of state and party officials. The delegation will also get acquainted with part of the activities of the week of soldiarity with the Sudanese people which is being held in the country.

Talks Underscore 'Militant' Relations

JN120657 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Damascus — Talks were held at the National Command building last night between the delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party led by Comrade Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj, member of the party's National Command, and the delegation of the Sudanese National Front Party led by Taha Mirghani, secretary general of the Sudanese Nasirite Arab Socialist Party. Discussion revolved on fraternal cooperation between the Ba'th Party and the parties in the Sudanese National Front. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the meetings held between the Ba'th Party leadership and the Sudanese parties and functionaries and praised relations between the two sides.

Comrade Bajbuj briefed the Sudanese delegation on the current political and economic situation in Syria and Syrian achievements on all levels. He spoke about the Arab situation and developments in general and about the Lebaense and Palestinian arenas in particular. He also spoke on the Ba'th Party's attitude toward various issues and developments, affirming Syria's steadfastness under struggling President Hafiz al-Asad and stressing the importance of continuing offorts to mobilize Arab resources in order to steadfastly confront aggression and confront imperialist and Zionist plots and threats against Syria and Libya.

Bajbuj referred to the week of solidarity with the Sudanese Arab people that Syria is observing, terming it a pan-Arab gesture that expresses our people's genuine character. He affirmed the Syrian party and government's support for Sduan and its popular uprising.

For his part, Brother Mirghani explained the Sudanese situation following the people's uprising against the defunct Numayri regime, which perpetrated many acts of pan-Arab treason, particularly its connections with the Camp David agreements and the smuggling of Falashas to Israel. He stressed the importance of meetings and cooperation between Sudanese parties and the Ba'th Party and the need to develop the militant relations and to benefit from the experiment of the Syrian Progressive National Front under the leadership of the Ba'th Party and its secretary general, President Hafiz al-Asad.

Brother Mirghani said: We support Syria in its confrontation of all imperialist plots. We consider the threats to Syria and Libya as part of the imperialist-Zionist plot to impose capitulation solutions on the Arab nation.

Al-Ahmar Receives Delegation

JN121859 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, today received the delegation of the Sudanese Nasirite Arab Socialist Party led by Secretary General Taha Mirghani. The talks dealt with fraternal relations between the two parties and the importance of promoting these relations in the interest of Arab struggle against imperialist-Zionist schemes.

Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar praised the role played by the progressive and pan-Arab forces in Sudan in surmounting the obstacles the Sudanese people are confronting, which is the legacy of the defunct Numayri regime. Al-Ahmar reiterated Syria's support for the Sudanese people's uprising. Taha Mirghani praised Syria's pan-Arab role under President Hafiz al-Asad in confronting imperialist-Zionist plots. He stressed that Syria constitutes the base of Arab steadfastness in the face of challeges to the Arab nation.

Importance of Implementing Damascus Accord Stressed

TISHRIN on Opposition

JN130841 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 13 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In a commentary on the Damascus Agreement to end the Lebanese civil war, the newspaper *TISHRIN* says: Now that the agreement has been signed, we realized or feel that some Lebanese forces may have been harmed by it. Therefore, these

forces are trying to deal a blow to it or obstruct it. Meanwhile, we realize that there are other regional and international forces that consider the agreement a dagger severing the last thread linking them to Lebanon and ending their subversive role in this country and the region as a whole.

The Damascus agreement came as an important qualitative step to reshape the image of Lebanon and the nature of social, economic, and political relations on the bases of justice and equality among all Lebanese in a manner guaranteeing the reformation of institutions and reconsideration of the political system with a view to terminating civil war.

Concluding, *TISHRIN* says: The agreement was born to live, rescue Lebanon, restore normal life, and picture Lebanon's bright image. Anyone who tries to obstruct the implementation of this agreement serves Israel and the enemies of both Lebanon and the Arab nation. He will be confronted by all the Lebanese and Syria, which has taken upon itself the responsibility of delivering Lebanon from its ordeal.

TISHRIN: Agreement Cannot Be Thwarted

JN110833 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Under the headline "The Battle for the Agreement" *TISHRIN* writes: Quasi-unanimity exists in the Lebanese and Arab arena that the Damascus agreement was the most important achievement Syria offered to Lebanon in 1985. The agreement was a difficult and delicate thing to achieve because of its importance on the Lebanese and pan-Arab levels.

The fact that the agreement exists means that in principle there are new equations and new facts which must be accepted in the Lebanese political arena to form a basis for a nationalist and pan-Arab Lebanon. The agreement has become an instrument for determining who is a nationalist and who is not. Those who support the agreement support Lebanon and its nationalist future. They also support the Lebanese people and the Arabs and are with Syria and against Israel. Those who oppose the agreement are against Lebanon, its people, and future. They also are against the Arabs and Syria and with Israel.

TISHRIN adds: From the beginning, Syria has said through Khaddam that the agreement could be discussed in a democratic manner to make it a comprehensive and intergrated accord thtat would fulfill Lebanon's future needs and map out Lebanese national action in the new stage. However, this must proceed from the wish to implement the agreement and not to undermine it or seek alternatives that would serve Israel's interests, particularly since Israel is lying in wait for the agreement, its signatories, and for Syria, which sponsored it. Israel will try to abort the agreement to avenge itself on the Lebaense people and to take revenge against Syria for its stands and steadfastness.

AL-BA'TH: Nothing to Justify Accomodation With Egypt

JN101013 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0818 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Damascus, 10 Jan (SANA) — The newspaper *AL-BA'TH* says that it is Israeli intelligence that makes most of the security decisions in Egypt and that Zionist investments have infiltrated Egyptian territory under the cover of joint farms or experimental agricultural projects. In a comment under the headline "Egypt's Rulers Bolster Their Renegades and Treason," the paper adds that the Egyptian regime has found willing ears for its deception, whether inside the Islamic Conference or among those who claim that they care for Arabism and Islam, particularly when this regime's foreign minister claimed that its strategy serves Arab and Islamic causes. The paper wonders: Did the Egyptian representative to the Islamic Conference meetings forget that the Camp David accords were what fragmented Arab ranks? How can he say that Arab unity is an Egyptian demand? Or does he view this unity from the Israeli viewpoint that the Arabs should move toward accepting an occupied Jerusalem as did the slain Al-Sadat?

The paper explains that Egypt's rulers, who have turned Egyptian territory into a passage and headquarters for the U.S. RDF, cannot hide their intentions. They are the partners of the United States and Israel in any action aimed at the Libyan Jamahiriyah after being effective partners in the preparation for the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The paper demands that the Arabs revise their thinking and revive the Baghdad summit resolutions. Al-Sadat's heirs persist in asserting that they will not sacrifice their relations with Israel for the sake of Egypt's affiliation to the Arabs and Arabism, which was confirmed by these rulers' behavior when they allowed the Zionists to assassinate an Egyptian citizen inside an Egyptian military prison.

The paper concludes that Syria finds no reason to justify an accommodation of the renegade regime in Egypt within any Arab or Islamic grouping. Syria considers it necessary to continue its steady course against this regime until the Camp David chains shackling Arab Egypt's people are broken.

Inner Cabinet Agrees to Arbitration on Tabah Issue

Cabinet Communique

TA130551 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Communique by Cabinet Secretary Yosi Beilin following 12-13 Jan Inner Cabinet meeting on the future of relations between Israel and Egypt — live]

[Text] The solution the problem of Tabah, and the other disputed points over the international border between Israel and Egypt will be carried out through a process of arbitration. In the first stages of the process, the arbiters will use the method of conciliation to solve the Tabah problem. Egypt will return its resident ambassador to Israel. A timetable will be agreed on for implementing agreements signed between Israel and Egypt in the fields of trade, tourism, transportation, civil aviation, culture, and the political dialogue. A document of arbitration will be agreed on that will enable the sides to state all their claims, to submit the evidence they have on the disputed subjects, and will authorize the arbiters to decide. The full and precise formulation of the letter of arbitration will be determined, including the identity of the arbiters and their number, and the duration of the arbitration between Israel and Egypt. Agreement will be reached on arrangements to be implemented in Tabah following the results of the arbitration. These arrangements will include free access, security arrangements, and arrangements concerning existing installations. Egypt will present Israel with a report on the murder at Ra's al-Burqa', and the matter of compensation to the bereaved families will be discussed. The return on the resident ambassador, the signing of the letter of arbitration, and the process of normalization, will begin simultaneously. The obligations stemming from these arrangements — the basket agreement — constitute a whole, and the implementation of each one of these obligations is dependent on the implementation of all of them.

The introduction of the agreement will include a reference to the will of the sides to remain faithful to the peace accords and the Camp David accords which affect the two countries. The two countries will fulfill the obligations contained in Article 3 of the peace accords, and will prevent the presence or activity of terrorists from one country directed against the other and its citizens. The sides will act to prevent hostile propaganda against each other, and will permit free and equal access to their media. The subjects from Article 3 onwards, including the formulation of the letter of arbitration, which necessitate negotiations with Egypt, will be debated ad referendum. Israel's agreement will be given after the issues are approved by the Inner Cabinet.

Peres Comments

TA130600 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0515 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer following the Inner Cabinet session — recorded]

[Text] [Schiffer] Mr Prime Minister, following this long session, would you say there are winners and losers?

[Peres] Yes. The winner is the state of Israel.

[Schiffer] Wherein does this victory lie, in your opinion?

[Peres] I believe it is very important for Israel to improve its relations with Egypt, to halt the process of deterioration, to reach an understanding regarding those issues around which there are misunderstandings. I believe we reached the main substantive decisions.

[Schiffer] Was this long session in which the Likud exerted pressure on the other side necessary in order to reach this decision?

[Peres] It is not a question of the Likud having exerted pressure on another side. On the one hand, we attempted to preserve the understandings [havanot] we have reached with Egypt, as otherwise we would have had to launch new negotiations, and we were very careful in this respect. After the Cabinet members accepted the process of arbitration in principle, the way was paved for solving the other problems.

[Schiffer] Are you really convinced that Israel has secured the necessary safety valves to ensure that in the future Egypt will fulfill its commitments during the process of arbitration?

[Peres] I think that we must first create goodwill between the sides and not describe this as a boxing match between the two countries. I believe that the fact that arbitration, normalization, and the return of the embassy [as heard] will start simultaneously constitutes the logical assurance we could achieve in these circumstances.

[Schiffer] From the decisions adopted by the Inner Cabinet during the night, do you believe Egypt will accept the proposals consolidated here?

[Peres] We will certainly have further negotiations on many more details, but in principle what we accepted this morning complies with our earlier understandings with Egypt.

[Schiffer] Finally, Mr Prime Minister, are we approaching a summit meeting between yourself and the Egyptian president? Is the way open for it?

[Peres] This morning we are nearer than we were last night.

Levi on Cabinet Session

TA130629 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0518 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister David Levi by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer — recording following Inner Cabinet session]

[Text] [Schiffer] Mr Deputy Prime Minister, what made possible the decisions taken here, decisions accepted unanimously by the Likud and Alignment concerning the agreements with Egypt?

[Levi] First of all the Likud's position, which was the unanimous position of all its members. Second, the principle which we regard as safety valves; namely, that for 8 months the arbiters will follow the method of conciliation in order to solve the Tabah dispute. We also spoke on the issue of terrorism, saying that there must be no terrorist presence in Egypt, let alone any act, encouragement, or help of any kind. Third, the parallel and simultaneous nature of all the steps, which are to be regarded as one package; in this way we can follow the manner in which Egypt is fulfilling its commitments, and react accordingly. Fourth, the issue of the media and everything that has to do with a hostile press: We want equal access to the media, the same access that the Egyptian consul has here; this must also apply to Israeli officials and to our ambassador in the Egyptian media. They must also make efforts to improve the atmosphere and prevent incitement.

Sharon Satisfied With Decision

TA130836 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0605 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Interview with Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel on 13 January following the Inner Cabinet meeting — recorded]

[Text][Sharon] I think that the Inner Cabinet decision is one that permits the combination of conciliation and arbitration. The first stage, on the matter of Tabah, is a stage of conciliation. I think that the solution is a good one, the best that could be reached by an Inner Cabinet comprised of parties with different views on political solutions.

[Frankel] Do you think that the Likud's demand on the subject of conciliation and on the conditional relationship between arbitration and normalization was met?

[Sharon] Yes, definitely.

Peres Informs Mubarak of Decision

TA131107 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1053 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres held a telephone talk with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak a short time ago. In the talk the prime minister officially informed Mubarak that the Inner Cabinet has approved the principle of arbitration. The prime minister said that now we will present the Tabah issue and the other outstanding problems between Israel and Egypt for solution by means of an arbitration process, and we will solve all the other problems between us in a quick and friendly way. The prime minister told President Mubarak he greatly appreciates his contribution and dedication to peace, as well as his leadership of his people. The prime minister said this was the beginning of a new year, and I want to convey my greetings to you and your people. As far as we are concerned, we have overcome the main difficulties, and henceforth we will continue in a quick and friendly way.

Details of Cabinet Meeeting

TA130429 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0407 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The Inner Cabinet is now in its 12th hour of deliberations on the package deal with Egypt at the Prime Minister's Office. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer, who was at the scene during the night, reports that at this stage it appears that one thing has been agreed on: Israel will agree to a process of arbitration over Tabah. During the night, the deliberations were halted several times, and the Likud and Alignment ministers held separate consultations. Position papers possible on proposals were exchanged between the sides, and as said, no decision has been made as yet.

Our political correspondent notes that during the night there were several sharp exchanges, especially between Ministers 'Ezer Weizman and Ari'el Sharon, and each threatened separately to leave the debate. Our correspondent says that the dispute between the Alignment and the Likud ministers centers on the issue of theremuneration that Israel will demand from Egypt for arbitration, and on the matter of the ways to ensure the fulfillment of the agreements.

Senior Sources Confirm Syrian Missile Withdrawal

TA121417 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Syria has strongly denied reports that it has withdrawn antiaircraft missiles from Lebanon. Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus reports that in an interview with the Dubai newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' announced that the well-being of Syrian soldiers in Lebanon is unaffected by what he termed Israeli extortionist operations in the United States.

In response to this report, senior military sources have told our military correspondent that the Syrian SAM-6 and SAM-8's have indeed been withdrawn from Lebanon. Our military correspondent Shmu'el AL notes that the Syrian denial probably results from their refusal to deal publicly with the deployment of their missiles. Syria regards the issue as an internal matter.

Border Policeman Killed in Nabulus; Curfew Imposed

TA111824 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 11 Jan 86h

[Text] In Nabulus, one border policeman was killed and another injured, as well as five local residents in a shooting incident this afternoon. The two border policemen were not on duty at the time, and were visiting Nabulus with their families. The incident took place on Nabulus' main commercial street. Security forces have imposed a curfew on the entire city of Nabulus, where they have been conducting searches. Nabulus Mayor Zafir al-Masri has expressed regret over the incident.

Peres Receives 'Positive' Message From Mubarak

TA101418 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] British Member of Parliament Greville Janner has conveyed a message from the Egyptian president to Prime Minister Peres. Janner would not disclose the contents of the message, but he told our correspondent David Essing that it was a positive message reiterating Egypt's commitment to the peace process.

Peres Adviser on Eliminating Terrorism, Its Leaders

TA111909 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Brigadier General Gid'on Mahanaymi, the prime minister's deputy adviser on combating terrorism, says there is no doubt that the terrorists who carried out the Vienna and Rome attacks belonged to the Abu Nidal group. Brigadier Mahanymi was interviewed by Alan Ben-'Ami on our Spotlight program earlier today.

[Begin recording] [Mahanaymi] Where is Abu Nidal now? We belive that he is somewhere in Libya. Three years ago he was operated in Eastern Germany. He had a heart operation. As far as we know, his physical condition today, let's say, he is in a good shape.

[Ben-'Ami] There have been claims, however, that the men who attacked the airports at Rome and Vienna were trained and came from Iran, from Syria, and from Lebanon. There have also been claims that Syrian or Iranian or even Libyan intelligence agencies planned and executed these attacks, using Abu Nidal's name as a cover. Do you see this as being feasible? What do we know about the attackers, where they are from, where they were trained?

[Mahanaymi] The last information that we have said that the attackers came from Damascus and Beirut. Those who attacked the airport in Vienna came from Damascus and those who attacked the airport in Rome came from Beirut. There is no doubt that they belonged to the faction of Abu Nidal. The passports used in the attack were Tunisian passports. Those passports were confiscated in Libya, in the end of March 1985, and the Libyans gave those passports to the Abu Nidal faction and they used them in the attacks in Rome and Vienna.

[Ben-'Ami] President Reagan, the Americans, have decided to take economic sanctions against Libya for the attacks, following the attacks. A lot of people have expected some sort of retaliation, an military operation, by America and by Israel. Nothing has happened. Why is this? Was it too much of an expectation? Was it wrong to assume that there would be a retaliation immediately? Was it wrong to think that it would be necessarily a military operation?

[Mahanaymi] A military retaliation against Libya will not solve the problem, because retaliations against terrorists are only a part of the comprehensive strategy against terrorism. I personally don't believe in retaliation as such. I believe in retaliation only as a part of a comprehensive strategy combating terrorism, and when I say a comprehensive strategy, we take into account all the aspects like clandestine war, using a mass military force, using diplomatic efforts, and so on. Retaliation is only a part of the comprehensive strategy. The best way, or, let's say, the successful way to combat terrorism is to eliminate the leaders of the terrorist organizations or other functionaries in the terrorist organizations. But to eliminate them is very complicated. It takes time. You have to employ cooperation with other countries, but once that one of the leaders has been assassinated, we found a long period of peace in the area.

[Ben-'Ami] So what about the question of cooperation between antiterror agencies, security agencies around the world? Is it good? Is there still room for improvement?

[Mahanaymi] We have good connections with other security services in the Western countries and the United States, but you know, the enemy of the good is the better and there is always a place to improve the connections between the security services, because without intelligence you can do nothing combating terrorism. [end recording]

TV Blacked Out in Labor Dispute Over Dismissal

TA121015 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Jan 86 p 1

[Report by Greer Fay Cashman]

[Text] Television broadcasts were blacked out yesterday for the second day. They will remain blacked out until the chairman of the technicians' staff committee is reinstated, ITV [Israeli Television] technicians said last night. Committee chairman Hezi Koka was suspended by the Broadcasting Authority [IBA] on Thursday for blacking out a segment of Wednesday night's MABAT news programme. The IBA management committee is expected to convene today to discuss the matter.

The technicians began a "work stoppage" on Friday morning. Their radio counterparts held a five-hour solidarity strike after Friday's 5 p.m. news.

Day-time television was cancelled by Instructional Television Centre [ITC] workers who held a one-day protest against Education Minister Yitzhaq Navon's order that ITC Friday broadcasts cease at 4 p.m. during January to avoid desecration of the Sabbath.

Last Wednesday night, Koka blacked out a segment of the Mabat news programme that had been filmed in part by Visnews, a foreign news company.

Furious over "yet another example" of what he terms "the anarchy at Television House," IBA director general Uri Porat pressed for an urgent meeting of the management committee.

In keeping with a directive establishing severe penalties for anyone interfering with broadcasts, the management committee voted unanimously to suspend Koka and bring him before a disciplinary tribunal. But fearing that angry technicians might sabotage transmission of Thursday night's basketball game

between Maccabi Tel Aviv and the French team from Limoges, the committee delayed publicizing its decision until after the match.

Histadrut officials had warned Porat that suspending Koka would cause a strike. But Porat and the committee said Koka's position as staff representative did not exempt him from disciplinary action.

Tziyon Swery, of the technicians' committee, said last night that they will neither negotiate nor return to work if Koka is not reinstated.

UN Envoy Holds 'Rare' Meeting With PRC Official

TA101150 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Jan 86 p 2

[Report by Refa'el Mann]

[Text] A rare meeting was held this week in New York between a senior Israeli representative and the PRC ambassador to the United Nations. Participating in the meeting were Yohanan (Bein), who is the deputy head of the Israeli delegation to the United Nations, and PRC Ambassador Li Liu [name as published] who is currently chairing the Security Council.

The meeting was held as part of the contacts the Israeli delegation is holding with Security Council members following the complaint the Lebanese Government submitted to the Council in the wake of the IDF's action in the village of Kunin. The Israeli diplomat informed the Chinese ambassador of Israel's assessment of the situation in Lebanon, and of Israel's motives for the action against the terrorists.

The PRC ambassador replied that the Chinese position on the subject of the Middle East is well known, but said that this time he would act according to the positions put forward by the other Security Council members during informal consultations.

Kimche Leaves for Athens, Helsinki 13 Jan

TA130840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche left this morning for Athens for talks with the Greek Foreign Minister and the director of his office. Our political correspondent notes that such meetings are held occasionally. From Athens, Mr Kimche will leave for Helsinki. In Finland he will discuss, among other things, the status of the Finnish UNIFIL battalion.

New Security Problems, Solutions in Territories

TA121907 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Report by correspondent in the territories Arye Gus]

[Text] Summing up the security situation over the past 12 months, Coordinator of Activities in the Territories Shmu'el Goren says that recently there has been some increase in terrorist attacks. Compared to the past, locally organized terrorist groups have flourished; this rising tide warranted a complete turnaround in the network and tactics used to combat terrorism.

[Begin Goren recording] We regard the struggle against hostile terrorist activity as an overall campaign in which as many bodies as possible should take part. By bodies I do not necessarily mean only official security elements; generally all the activities should result in the desired success. We have added new areas of operation, such as deportations, administrative detentions, and activity geared to localized targets, as changes in our methods of fighting hostile terrorist activity. [end recording]

Focusing on localized targets has registered positive results. There has been a really substantial drop in violations of the public order, and bodies such as universities have shown restraint.

One case in point is the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp. When Ravvi Levinger staged a vigil opposite the camp, the number of stone-throwing incidents increased, but once he left, the Civilian Administration's activity led to a calming of spirits in the camp.

The coordinator of activities lavished praise on the army and the security forces, emphasizing that they had preempted some attacks, although the Civilian Administration also made a contribution to maintaining order and peace by following its mission of separating the majority of the population from collaborators with terrorists.

[Begin Goren recording] Let no one think that the majority of the population wants us to remain — far from it. But by the same token we can prove that that majority is growing, and it has reached the conclusion that these operations lead it nowhere. All these factors combined have caused us to regard activity to improve the quality of life as highly important in the security situation too. [end recording]

Officials Comment on Visit by JCS Chairman Crowe

TA121130 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 12 Jan 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by political correspondent Refa'el Mann]

[Excerpt] The chairman of the U.S. joint chiefs of staff, General William Crowe, will visit Israel next week as the guest of the defense establishment. During his stay, Crowe will confer with Prime Minister Peres, tour IDF installations, and meet defense establishment officials. Officials in Jerusalem regard General Crowe's visit as evidence that the close relationship with the United States has not been impaired in the wake of the Pollard affair and that the strong relationship between both government and defense establishments continue on all levels.

Site for VOA Station Approved 'In Principle'

TA101001 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Jan 86 p 1

[Report by Eytan Rabin]

[Text] The Voice of America relay station will be established north of 'En Hazeva in the 'Arava. A final decision to this effect

has been made by the government echelon and the Jewish Agency people who toured the site early this week.

The Foreign Ministry and the Israel Land Administration have in principle approved the establishment of the station in this location. It will soon be decided whether construction will be done by Israeli or foreign workers. The construction of the station will take approximately 3 years and some 300 workers will be employed on it.

The 'Arava settlements hang much hope on the new American-Israeli project, which will give work to about 100 workers. The site on which the station is to be established was originally meant for a settlement, but the Jewish Agency agreed to have the relay station built there.

Police Arrest Released Terrorist For Hostile Activity

TA121624 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Last week the security forces arrested (Jibril Rajub), who had been sentenced to life imprisonment for carrying out terrorist attacks. He had been released in the prisoner exchange deal and chose to remain in the territories. Our military correspondent reports that he was detained last week in an operation aimed at uncovering hostile terrorist activity in Hebron.

Cabinet Approves Assistance for Northern Settlements

TA121449 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] The Cabinet has decided to grant the northern settlements along the confrontation line all the monetary relief and all the benefits granted to the Judaea and Samaria settlements. The town of Nahariyya will be classified a first-priority development region, the highest classification. The Cabinet also adopted the recommendation of the former governor of the Bank of Israel, Arnon Gafni, that coal for the southern power plant be unloaded at Ashdod's pier No. 9.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Invites Reagan; Denies Being Terrorist

LD121923 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1740 GMT 12 Jan 86

[By Dejan Lukic]

[Text] Tripoli, Jan 12 (TANJUG) — "If President Reagan came to this tent he'd change his opinion. He'd see that I'm no terrorist, that I don't live in a trench and have no hand-grenades and revolvers tucked behind my belt. The American President thinks I'm a man without a family, a man who never laughs."

The Libyan leader, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said this in an interview with a group of American, British and Canadian reporters. He invited Reagan to Tripoli for talks in order that the two of them should no longer confront each other.

Al-Qadhdhafi said that Libya had no hostile intentions towards the United States. "The Americans are afraid that we shall attack the Pentagon, the White House, that we shall rush into America from Canada. We laugh when we hear such things. President Reagan believes everything they tell him. He also believed that some time ago Libyan suicide squads infiltrated the United States with the purpose of assassinating him," Al-Qadhdhafi said.

Having assured the newsmen that Libya and he personally had only peaceaceful intentions, and having invited Reagan, Al-Qadhdhafi said: "It was inside this tent that I met and conferred with such great men as Yugoslav President Tito and Cuban President Fidel Castro." There have been no official commentaries on the invitation here today, nor has it been announced by the domestic media.

Al-Qadhdhafi told a news conference three days ago that in principle he had nothing against a meeting with Reagan but thought that it would be of no use.

This shift in attitude towards a meeting with the U.S. President is seen here as Al-Qadhdhafi's desire to reduce the tension in the Libyan-American conflict.

Observers recall that Al-Qadhdhafi's warnings to the Americans have of late been always accompanied with offers of talks.

U.S. Residents in Jamahiriyah Assured of Security

Foreign Liaison Bureau Statement

LD122005 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1930 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Jan (JANA) — The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has issued a statement concerning U.S. subjects who are residing in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. It says in part:

The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, in reply to the allegations by the U.S. Administration concerning its nationals in the Jamahiriyah, would like to clarify the following:

The Social People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah hosts nationals from well over 120 countries, including U.S. subjects. They live in security and peace among the Libyan Arab people and they enjoy complete popular and official protection and care.

Proceeding from the principle that permanent relations are with the people and not the governments, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah strives to strengthen and develop good relations with all nations, and this includes the American people. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has always endeavored to maintain the best relations of friendship and cooperation with all these nations.

The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison would like to stress that all foreign nationals in the Jamahiriyah, including U.S. nationals, enjoy freedom of residence and movement in the Jamahiriyah, and they can leave at any time should they so desire.

Speaker at People's Congress

LD121829 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Speech by unidentified speaker at Al-Mansurah Basic People's Congress in Tripoli — live]

[Excerpt] The Jamahiriyah society will move forward to achieve Arab unity from the sea to the river, and from the Gulf to the ocean. The Jamahiriyah society will move forward to destroy unjust bases wherever they may be found. We assure our dear guests that our friends, the American workers in the Jamahiriyah society, will be embraced by us; we shall offer them complete care and they will be as safe as if, nay even better than if, they were in their own country. We assure them that foreigners, especially Americans, who are working in the Jamahiriyah society will be safe; we will embrace them warmly and offer them safety, care, and concern. We will protect them even from hostile U.S. planes; we will offer them protection even from hostile U.S. planes, because we are a free, civilized people, who do not attack. We are not a terrorist people as imagined by the cowboy and shepherd of pigs, Reagan; the satan of this decade; Reagan the damned who wants to destroy the world, who wants to starve the Jamahiriyah society and harm its historic leadership embodied in the leader, the teacher, and theoritician Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Tripoli Commentary on Shultz Press Conference

LD101603 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] It seems that the description given by U.S. analysts to Reagan's press conference, "an information circus," and the fact that it gave data in terms of quantity rather than quality, not only applies to the President's press conference but also to those given by officials of the American black house. What U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz came up with yesterday at a press conference in Washington was meaningless and without content.

and reveals a flagrant ignorance not only of the basics of politics, but also of the history of America itself.

Shultz began his conference as though he was looking [words indistinct] the journalists who were in front of him, who were not interested in the contradictions or the discord in his words. At one point he hinted of using force against Libya but then he retreated from this, using the pretext of other contradictions. We have heard him on many occasions and from tongues connected with Reagan's policy and sick mentality saying that the use of force would be necessary in what he called America's confrontation of terror. He also says at the same time that he would not comment on military choices or matters of this kind to confront what he also called terror. Amid his enthusiasm to talk about the military choices, he spoke about morals and civilization in an attempt to encraoch upon Libya and the people struggling for their freedom. He forgot that morals and being civilized are characteristics that are not only missing from U.S. policy and those who are in charge of it, but also from modern American history. What then can he call the annihilation of the red Indians and the expulsion from their land, and the practice of racial discrimination in the ugliest form known in history? Can we call this civilization or morality?

Then Shultz fell victim to historical connivance when he claimed that America used military force only on one occasion and that it had participated in an indirect manner in what he called possible terrorist actions. This cannot mislead any of the journalists who attended his conference, because American history is full of the use of the American terrorist force, whether against people or individuals, beginning with the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the war of Vietnam, the invasion of Grenada, and ending with the encouragement of the Indochina war, its unlimited support for the Zionist enemy and the racist regime in South Africa, and its murder of strugglers such as Salvador Allende.

Hence, those who follow events in the world only look at the American officials and their statements as the spectator's view of a comic show in a circus.

Bank Union To Meet on Arab Assets in U.S. Banks

LD111658 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1505 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] [No dateline as received] The general secretary of the Arab Union of Banks announced that an official invitation was extended today to hold an extaordinary meeting of the permanent secretariat of the union within the next few days. He told JANA that a pan-Arab working paper on the risks for Arab assets deposited in American banks and establishments belonging to the Libyan Arab people would be discussed. He said that the Arabs, especially in this critical stage, should overcome their differences and rise to the level of events. In their positions as economists, financers, and politicians, they should hasten to declare a comprehensive pan-Arab plan to guarantee they will emerge from the financial subordination to the U.S. dollar and the other so-called hard currencies.

He said that the Arabs can discuss seriously and responsibly the creation of an Arab dinar and the creation of a pan-Arab authority that would create a new unified Arab economic system capable of achieving real independence for the Arab homeland. He added that the Arab politicians can adopt a brave and historic decision to hasten the diversion of Arab deposits abroad directly inside the Arab homeland.

The general secretary ended his statement by saying that the achievement of this would be an effective step toward the humiliation of the United States and an effective step toward avoiding the dangers of the prevailing international monetary system, which is headed by the U.S. Government.

Tripoli Seeks Arab Unity To Face U.S. 'Rampage'

LD110240 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] It is in the nature of a living nation and [word indistinct] while facing danger and battles of destiny to demonstrate its strongest elements in order to face the danger and battles. Under these circumstances, a nation quickly rejects the less dangerous and fundamental problems in order to face those which are more dangerous and fundamental; that is those aimed at the nation as a whole without distinction. They seek to destroy the nation, or at least to humiliate, subjugate, impose a will, and dominate it, without distinguishing between one regime and another, or between a revolutionary progressive country and a country that is neither revolutionary nor progressive. Hence the objective of the creeping danger would be to the nation, the people, and the homeland — ignoring the regime that exists in this or that part of the this great homeland. This is a principle that always applies to living nations and none can escape it. Our Arab nation is in the forefront of these living and genuine nations.

First of all, the U.S. and Zionist threats directed against the Jamahiriyah and the economic measures adopted by Reagan's United States against the Jamahiriyah are supposed to punish it for its pan-Arab and liberation stand and for its unlimited support to the Palestine issue and Palestinian resistance. 'Abd al-Nasir described the Palestinian resistance as the most noble Arab phenomenon, and Al-Qadhdhafi has described it as the most sacred Arab action in this decade. We are saying that the U.S. Reaganist threats, which are aimed at punishing the Jamahiriyah for its pan-Arab stand, which provides unlimited support for the Palestine issue and Palestinian revolutionaries who are flying the banners of the Arab revolution and struggling to achieve Arab unity — these U.S. and Reaganist threats and measures, in this form, this direction and under these conditions and for these reasons — can clearly and logically be considered as directed against ever Arab, the Arab nation as a whole, and all Arab countries. This is because the Palestine issue is the sacred central issue to every Arab, even to those generations not yet born.

Because Arab liberation and unity are the sacred pan-Arab ambition that is shared by all Arabs, each must immediately reply to threat with threat, punishment with punishment, and attacks with like attacks.

The state terrorism that is practiced by the United States now against the Jamahiriyah and by Zionist gangsters against the entire Arab nation, and the gunboat diplomacy and big stick policy practiced by Reagan's United States arrogantly and insolently, are bound to provoke every Arab. They are bound to inflame the pride and anger of anyone who holds even an ounce of Arabism or anyone who belongs, even in part, to the tradition of this nation, its history, glories, and dear and genuine Arabism. We are now witnessing this in practice. We can see it and it is tangible. This is necessitated by the nature of the matter and inspired by the nature of this nation's behavior when facing difficulties.

The brother leader of the Al-Fatih Revolution stressed at his press conference yesterday, that all Arab rulers were in agreement that something serious had to be done to bring the United States to its senses. This has been an opportunity to settle accounts with the United States. We have been very patient with the United States, while it has been totally biased toward the Israelis and supplied them with all means of destruction hostile to Arab existence, until harm has been inflicted on the pan-Arab existence.

The serious confrontation of the U.S. rampage, arrogance, aggression, terrorism, and economic measures against the Jamahiriyahby the entire Arab nation is the minimum solution and the weakest [words indistinct] destiny confrontation with the enemies of the Arab nation [words indistinct]. How er, even more is demanded and expected from our Arab nation, what is demanded and expected of it [words indistinct]. The dangers and threats surrounding this nation dictates unity [words indistinct]. Unity is the only way even for those who only think of their interests, privilages, and seats to secure them. The creeping danger, if it creeps up to this nation, God forbid, will not exclude anyone and will not exclude a ruler or a seat, blowing and destroying them. All previous historical experiences testify and confirm this.

U.S. 'Secret Reports' Contain 'Lies' To Mislead Public

LD121535 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] The trumpets of U.S. propaganda and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency recently have been bent on publishing what they have called secret reports which contain falsehoods and lies aimed at harming the people of the Jamahiriyah and their revolution. Hardly a day goes by that these trumpets and agencies do not rush to publish what they call secret reports. The latest of these claims, published by U.S. media, are reports they called secret about the Jamahiriyah using its money in the U.S. banks to finance what they call terrorism.

These U.S. claims come about in an attempt to mislead U.S. public opinion and to exonerate the U.S. Administration of its hostile measures against the Libyan Arab people.

Four 'Documents' Published Exposing U.S. Aggression

LD101548 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1251 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Voice of the Revolutionary Committees — from the "Today's Report" program; report from Damascus by unidentified correspondent]

[Excerpt] The Syrian *AL-THAWRAH* newspaper has published four official U.S. documents which expose the aggressive intentions of the U.S. Administration and its involvement in the preparation for an armed attack against the Jamahiriyah.

The first document is a message from Nicolas Veliotes the U.S. ambassador in the Egyptian capital, to U.S. Senator (?Leopold Damatou) in which the U.S. ambassador urges the Pentagon to exploit the favorable conditions to spark a war between the Jamahiriyah and Egypt, because this war, according to the U.S. ambassador's allegations would topple the regime in the Jamahiriyah and bolster U.S. influence in the region.

The second document is a message from Senator (?Damatou) to U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger containing the U.S. ambassador's message and urging the Defense Department to adopt the ambassador's views and exploit the opportunity to carry out an aggression by preparing to attack the Jamahiriyah. This would be done by fabricating an incident on its eastern borders and portray this as a Libyan attack on Egypt. This, in turn, which would prompt a counter attack from Egypt with the Israeli naval forces placed on alert alongside the U.S. forces for intervention.

The third document is a cable sent by the U.S. State Department stating that the conditions on Libya's eastern borders, in the area of Al-Jaghbub might explode within the next few days and therefore all necessary security measures should be taken in addition to making contingency plans in case of a blockade.

The fourth document consists of information provided by the U.S. Administration to the Egyptian ambassador in Washington claiming that the Jamahiriyah has been preparing for a military action against Egypt. The United States urges facing up to this alleged action.

The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* has commented on these documents saying that they highlight one of the U.S. plans to launch an aggression against the Jamahiriyah and shows how the U.S. Administration has constantly worked to create pretexts and hatch intrigues for aggression.

AL-BA'TH newspaper, on the other hand, called on all Arabs to stand united to reply to the economic war and the dangerous escalation the United States has been perpetrating against the Jamahiriyah. It drew attention to the fact that this new terrorist operation is intended to crush the Arab nation and destroy any hope it might have for the liberation of its lands and the retrieval of its rights.

U.S. Tightens Border Security To Prevent Infiltraion

LD111615 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] News agencies have reported that the United States has adopted strict security measures along its border with Canada for fear that Libyan elements will infiltrate America.

Diplomatic Source Claims Missile Shot Down Plane

LD111612 Kuwait KUNA in English 1524 GMT 11 Jan 86

[By Imad Ajami]

[Text] Beirut, Jan 11 (KUNA) — The Libyan missiles have shot down unidentified warplane January 8 while approaching the Libyan Gulf of Sidra, a diplomatic source here disclosed Saturday. The source told KUNA that the Libyan air defenses have detected the (?plane) while flying over an area near the Libyan territorial water so the air defenses were alerted and Soviet-made SAM missiles were fired and downed the warplane.

Last Wednesday, the U.S. announced that an F-18 jet fighter has been lost while flying over the Mediterranean The U.S. said the warplane has taken off from the Coral Sea carrier on a routine training mission.

The carrier has recently received orders to go from Napoli Port to an area near the Libyan coasts.

The sources said the Libyan missiles have scored direct hits and the jet has exploded over Sidra Gulf. He further said the two countries remained silent over the incident so as not to aggravate the situation between them in a way that lead to a superpower confrontation. The Soviet Union has announced that it will not stay handcuffed if Libya was attacked by the U.S. or Israel.

U.S. Fighters Reportedly Provoking Civilian Aircraft

GF121410 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1320 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 12 Jan (WAM) — Quoting Libyan sources, the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* has stated that the U.S. 6th Fleet fighters are provoking civilian aircraft in the airspace of the Mediterranean Sea, only 30 km from Libyan airspace. Those fighters are chasing civilian aircraft and circling them before they fly away.

USSR Envoy Clarifies Policy on U.S. 'State Terrorism'

LD111348 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1250 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Interview with the USSR ambassador to Libya on the "Today's Report" program by unidentified interviewer; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] Several days ago, the USSR announced that it will not stand idly by in the face of U.S. imposed sanctions against Libya. A senior Soviet Foreign Ministry official stated that Moscow will continue to support the Jamahiriyah in the face of U.S. state terrorism. TASS said that these treats pose a serious threat not only to Libya, but also to the other countries on the Mediterranean and constitute a shake-up of the situation in this part of the world. TASS accused the U.S. Government of preparing an aggressive military action against the Jamahiriyah with the Zionist enemy. It affirmed the USSR's support for the Libyan Arab people in their bold stand against U.S. threats and said that the USSR, while supporting the Libyan people, most firmly condemns the hostile campaign being waged by the United States and the Zionists against Libya — the economic sanctions and preparations — and the Libyans' bold stand cannot be described as a cause for threatening peace and security in and outside the Mediterranean basin.

To further elucidate the Soviet Union's position, Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio just interviewed the USSR ambassador in the Jamahiriyah who said:

[Ambassador] I thank Voice of Greater Arab Homeland for this interview. I want to speak about the Soviet Union's attitude toward the present tense situation in the Mediterranean in relation to U.S. and Zionist threats against the friendly Jamahiriyah.

In fact, the Soviet Government has, through the official Soviet Government news agency, TASS, and the statements of senior Soviet Foreign Ministry officials, clearly expressed the views of the Soviet Government and people about present conditions.

I can assure you that the Soviet people, or the USSR as people, government, and party, denounce the American threats to the friendly Jamahiriyah and the friendly Libyan Arab people.

We consider U.S. behavior and the attempts to pressure the Jamahiriyah — that Arab independent state which enjoys respect in the Arab and international arenas — as a matter which is not [word indistinct] in the present conditions. The USSR, in its capacity as a friend of the Arabs and a friend of all the world liberation movements, stands alongside the Libyan Arab people, the people and command in the Jamahiriyah, and all the Arab people.

[Question] We are not asking about the USSR position, because it is clear, well-known, and has historically favored the Arabs. Our question is whether the USSR would sit on the fence with mere denunciation if there is further escalation of the situation by the United States on the road to war. What would USSR's position be?

[Ambassador] We cannot now say what will happen if this occurs. However, we can assure you that we are your friends now and we are doing everything to help and support the Jamahiriyah people. I can say to you that we are in constant contact with the Jamahiriyah leadership to study the current situation. I am sure that we will not stand idly by or sit on the fence should events develop further.

[Question] As you see, U.S. fleets are roaming the Mediterranean. This, of course, constitutes aggression and provocation because Mediterranean is thousands of miles from U.S. shores. What is the USSR's opinion or rather how does the USSR

evaluate the call made by the brother commander of the revolution for clearing the Mediterranean of all fleets?

[Ambassador] I can say that in principle, we are against military presence in the Mediterranean. In fact, we support the brother leader's idea which he expressed in his meeting with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow during his official visit to the USSR. He said then that all foreign fleets should be removed from the Mediterranean and all military bases be abolished. We support the views of the brother leader concerning the transformation of the Mediterranean into a sea of cooperation, trade, international cooperation, peace, and security. We support this idea and we can go as far as to say that both internationally and regionally we have been cooperating with the Jamahiriyah to translate this idea into actions.

[Question] At his news conference recently, the brother commander said that by its provocation and transgression, the United States has provided us with an opportunity to work more earnestly and with greater determination to realize Arab unity and that we will ally ourselves with West Europe, that is anti-imperialist West European movements. In this way we can create what can be called a bloc or quarter, or side or front in the Mediterranean between the Arab nation and Europe. What are Soviet views on this matter?

[Ambassador] In fact, we always welcome any step forward on the road of Arab world cooperation within whatever framework, be it the framework of the Mediterranean, East or West Europe, or the Arab world. As regards Arab unity we can say to you that we always call for the closing of the ranks and for the unity of Arab action because only when ther is Arab unity, can the Arabs overcome their problems and the common enemy.

With regard to the bloc of West Europe, the Arabs, and North Africa — naturally this matter concerns the people of the region. Anyway, if this regional cooperation could help the cause of peace and ensure security and stability in this region, then the USSR will always welcome this, because the aim of our foreign policy is the establishment peace and security in the world.

[Question] The USSR is a superpower. Yet, the United States also tries to provoke the USSR. The installation of the missiles in West Europe and the concentration of forces in West Europe are no more than attempts to provoke the USSR. Do you not believe that the American attitude, which is hostile to the USSR and the Arabs, constitutes a basic point in the unity of stands of the Arab nation and the USSR against American imperialism?

[Ambassdor] Not only that. The element of the conflict of American imperialism, or of some of the American circles against the USSR and the Arabs are indeed there. This is only one element. At the same time, we can say that there are some common interests between the Arabs and the USSR. I mean by this cooperation for peace in this region, cooperation for the sake of development of the Arab homeland economically, socially, and culturally. We can say that the history of Arab-Soviet cooperation is very long. We are happy that we can cooperate with the Arabs and help them in implementing their development projects and programs and to be the true friends so that we may together march toward social progress and international cooperation.

[Question] The United States and the so-called Israel — we the Arabs consider Zionism and the so-called Israel as our enemies — describe the Palestinian Arab struggle as terrorism. How does the USSR view this situation and this blustering?

[Ambassador] We consider and support the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people for their legitimate rights as a just struggle. We support it.

As you know, the PLO has a representative office in Moscow. We cooperate with the organization [words indistinct] and its groups in good matters. As for Israel, it carries out acts of terrorism as a terrorist state against the Arabs. In this regard we have numerous documents and events of strikes on Lebanese villages in southern Lebanon, Syria, the Palestinians in the occupied territory, and even theattack on the PLO in Tunis which is over 2,000 km away. We believe that Israel, with American support, practices terrorism (?politically).

[Question] Is there anything else you want to say?

[Ambassador] I want to thank you very much. I want to point out that we are very anxious to develop relations with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. We point out that last year witnessed a very major event which bears on the development of these relations: the visit to the USSR by the brother leader of the Great 1 September Revolution and his meeting with Comrade Gorbachev. I can say that we do all that we can to develop relations with you. Our position on the current critical conditions in the Jamahiriyah, is not a strange one. It is the attitude of a friend who always stands by the side of the Libyan Arab people and the other Arab peoples. Thank you.

Basic People's Congresses Seek Measures Against U.S.

Strikes on U.S. Bases

LD101949 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1716 GMT 10 Jan 86

[From the proceedings at the Sabha Central Basic People's Congress — live]

[Text] At the emergency meeting of the Basic People's Congress at Sabha Central the following resolutions were endorsed:

1. Total support for the struggle of the Palestinian people.

2. Preparations to confront the death train at any time.

3. To call on the Arabs to unite and discard all differences among them.

4. To call on the Arabs to withdraw their assets from U.S. banks.

5. To call on the Arab states to strike at the U.S. bases wherever they are.

These are the resolutions adopted by the Basic People's Congress.

Creation of Training Camps

LD120009 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1945 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Resolution read by unidentified speaker at Basic People's Congress in Sabha — live]

[Text] On the basis of our sublime pan-Arab responsibility, we announce the following resolutions:

1. To carry arms and defend the Arab land against U.S. fascist attacks;

2. To urge the revolution and its masses in the land of the fatih to start training camps to receive Arab youths in the land of the Jamahiriyah to enroll in defending Arab land;

3. To open the door for volunteers to form suicide squads to face up to the U.S. terrorism and transfer the battle to the United States;

4. To ask Arab governments to boycott the United States economically and withdraw Arab assets from U.S. banks and invest then in Arab countries, if possible;

5. To work more in order to increase production;

6. To provide opportunity to Arab brothers wherever they may be to join in guarding civilian targets in the Jamahiriyah;

7. To concentrate the media on the humanism of the Arab issue and to expose U.S.-Israeli terrorism from Dayr Yasin to Bahr al-Baqar, to Sabra and Shatilah.

At the Arab level:

1. To start voluntary enlisting for comprehensive mobilization for all sons of the Arab people, wherever they may be, to defend the Arab land;

2. To send a message to the Arab League urging Arab countries, particularly the petroleum countries, to stop cooperating with the United States in all fields, especially economic, and to improve their relations with friends in the socialist bloc;

3. To send a message to the Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan and urge them to open their borders for guerrilla action;

4. To send a message to Palestinian resistance factions to unite ranks within a united national Palestinian body and overcome organizational affiliation on the basis of liberation from the river to the sea;

5. To reject all settlement and liquidation solutions and emphasize on the Khartoum [word indistinct] and urge Arab regimes to adhere to the Khartoum conference resolutions by rejecting submission and the Baghdad conference by stressing Arab unity.

The masses of the congress also decided to send a message to the brother leader.

Ask 'Friendly States' To Cut Ties

LD112017 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1828 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Resolution read by unidentified speaker at Basic People's Congress in Al-Hayshah al-Jadidah, Sidra — live]

[Text] 1. The Basic People's Congress of Al-Hayshah al-Jadidah strongly condemns the imperialist and U.S. plans against the people of the Jamahiriyah;

2. Prefers death to life without its leader, land, and achievements which have been attained thanks to its leader, the hero who is earnestly concerned about his land and people. No force on earth regardless of how great it is, can challenge us about this decision of death;

3. The congress asserts that brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is the leader, the thinker, and the organizer; [chanting]

4. It is our commitment and that of the revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland to liberate Palestine and to crush the Israeli enemy which is crouching on its land.

5. To back the Palestinian detachments. The congress asserts that the actions of the Palestinian detachments inside and outside the occupied territory for the liberation of Palestine are not terrorism but a legitimate struggle;

6. To act for the removal of all the American bases in all the European countries and to make the Mediterranean a sea of peace free from foreign fleets;

7. If the United States does not end its provocations and foolish attacks on the leader of the revolution, we the free Libyan Arab people who own our authority, resources, and weapons, must not retreat. We must teach the United States a lesson so that it realizes who the Libyan Arab people are, even if this is at the cost of moving the war to inside the United States;

8. The emergence of the support of the Libyan media to disseminate the truth about the Libyan people and to explain to the world that what is taking place in Libya is in light of the third universal theory — the good for all the peoples of the world, including the American people — and that Libya does not represent terrorism as Reagan and the enemies of peace allege.

9. Support for all the organizations and liberation movements in the world which are struggling for freedom and liberation, even in the United States itself;

10. To reconcider our relations with certain countries of Western Europe which declare their rejection of the plans of the leader of terrorism, Reagan;

11. To ask sisterly and friendly states to sever their economic and political relations with the leadership of terrorism, the United States;

12. To request all the Arab states to withdraw their assets from American banks and to invest them in the development of the Arab countries;

13. We salute all the sisterly and friendly countries which support us in our just struggle against the United States;

14. We salute the Soviet Union for its courageous stance and for its effective contribution in forming the biggest striking military force in the Arab homeland and in North Africa. End of the resolution.

Boycott of U.S. Goods

LD112106 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Resolution read by unidentified speaker at Basic People's Congress in Banghazi — live]

[Text] Draft resolutions of the Basic People's Congress, Banghazi: In the name of God. The pan-Arab conference of Banghazi met on 11 January 1986 under the shadow of the fierce attack against the Jamahiriyah by U.S. imperialism and the Zionist enemy. The masses are united with the leader of the Green thought, the secretary of pan-Arabism, and the people of the first Jamahiriyah, to express the attitude of the Arab masses to the U.S. and Zionist threats and the pan-Arab measures in relation to the freezing of Arab assests in American banks and in relation to the formation of suicide fighting squads. The pan-Arab conference has decided the following:

1. To train all the Arab masses in the use of arms. The year 1986 should be one of decisiveness with the enemies of the Arab nation and the formation of suicide squads against the Zionist enemy and the United States.

2. To continue to instigate a people's revolution in the one Arab homeland and to destroy the imaginary frontiers by the force of the Arab revolution, and to resort to the method of force in order to save the Arab nation.

3. To make the Mediterranean a sea of blood in the face of the U.S. fleet so that it will return to being a sea of peace, to reject the differences among the Arab brothers in order to face the Zionist train of death, and to begin the war against Arab reaction and those who cooperate with the Zionist enemy and imperialism.

4. The Arab leaders are requested to crystalize their support into action by backing the Jamahiriyah with arms and equipment in order to reach the level of Arab solidarity which they have called for.

5. To bless the initiative of the brother leader of the Arab revolutionaries and the custodian of Arab nationalism to halt the shedding of blood between sister Iraq and its neighbor the Islamic Republic of Iran in order to divert all the rifles toward the Zionist enemy and the enemy of the people, America.

6. The oil countries having funds in American banks should withdraw those deposits which serve the U.S. economy and are then poured into the collapsed economy of the Zionist enemy.

7. To boycott American goods by the whole Arab people.

8. To achieve self-sufficiency in the Arab world which owns all the natural goods and resources. End of draft resolutions.

'Blowing Up' of U.S. Interests

LD122150 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1840 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Draft resolution read by unidentified speaker at the Arab gathering of the Basic People's Congress in Al-Jabal al-Akhdar — live or recorded]

[Text] The sphere of struggle.

1. The formation of one Arab army under the command of the pan-Arab command of the Arab Revolutionary Force.

2. The transformation of the Arab Revolutionary Force from now on into suicide squads to strike at the imperialist and Zionist enemy.

3. Military training in offensive weapons in order to destroy the enemy in his own country before this enemy begins to attack us.

4. The opening of centers for the training of the suicide squads and the registration of people from now on in confirmation of the credability of the revolutionary action.

5. The establishment of Arab military industries in order to break the international monopolies in the sale of arms.

6. The liberation of the will of the Arab people from all restrictions.

7. The building up of the Arab revolutionary trade movement in the Arab homeland in accordance with the Third World theory [theory in *Green Book*]

8. The blowing up of all American interests in the Arab homeland.

The political sphere.

1. The establishment of the Arabs' one state because Arab unity is the essense of the Arab cause.

2. To make brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi the commander of the Arab revolution for liberation and unity.

3. To overcome all Arab differences, regardless of their causes and reasons, and to address a call for the convening of an Arab summit conference in preparation for the establishment of a united Arab state.

4. To charge the brother secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison with contacting all Arab states in preparation

for implementing a unified Arab action to confront imperialism and Zionism.

5. To call on the Islamic states to follow the Jamahiriyah and the other Arab and African states in confronting the imperialist and Zionist danger.

6. To form a popular Arab delegation under the leadership of the brother leader of the revolution to visit Iraq and Iran to end the bloody war between brothers in Islam and then to visit Egypt in preparation for its return to the fold of the Arab nation and the abolishment of the Camp David Accords.

The economic sphere.

1. The necessity of withdrawing Arab credits from U.S. and Zionist banks.

2. To reaffirm the establishment the Arab economy in a manner that realizes self-sufficiency in the Arab homeland in agriculture and industry.

3. To replace the U.S. dollar by an Arab-Islamic currency in dealings between Arab and Islamic states.

Boycott of U.S. Ships, Planes

LD130716 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1806 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Proceedings of Arab gathering of Basic People's Congress in Misratah — live]

[Excerpt] [Chanting] [unidentified speaker] Brothers, there are two points on which I want the brothers to give me their views: first, working to stop the fighting in southern Sudan, and second, demanding that Arab workers boycott American ships and aircraft at all Arab ports and airports in the Arab states. These two points we have added to the draft resolutions.

[Second unidentified speaker] The congress declares its desire to reassure the Americans who are in the Jamahiriyah that they are safe and can live in peace. The congress is of the view that it should address a cable to the brother leader of the Great 1 September Revolution. Forward and the revolutionary struggle continues. [Chanting of slogans]

Law Suit Against U.S. Governor

LD131222 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1145 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Jan (JANA) — The masses of the Basic People's Congress, Tripoli center in Al-Sahah al-Khadra' have decided to bring a court case against the governor of the State of California [as received] for his statement calling for the assassination of the brother leader of the revolution [words indistinct]. This hostile statement [words indistinct]. This was decided at the emergency session held by the congress yesterday, Sunday.

The congress also decided to assign the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison the intensification of (?political) contacts with the sister countries and the African and European countries in order to intensify their positive stand with Jamahiriyah in confronting the American economic blockade.

The masses of the congress called on the brothers to take the American Administration to task and to treat it in the same way it is treating Libya — by withdrawing Arab deposits from American banks. Jamahiriyah is being exposed to these pressures, blockade, and harrassment only because of its pro-Arab stand.

Belgium, Lebanon Reject U.S. Economic Sanctions

Belgian Foreign Minister

LD101606 Tripoli JANA in English 1448 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Brussels, Rabi Athani 29, Jan. 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Belgian minister of foreign affairs said that his country refused to take any economic step against Libya or against any other state. In comment made to *LE SOIR* daily, the minister said that his country rejected the principle of the imposition of economic boycott and that it had earlier rejected us call to conduct a boycott against Nigaragua.

Lebanon's Karami

LD101523 Tripoli JANA in English 1437 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Beirut, Rabi Athani 29, Jan. 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The prime minister of Lebanon, Rashid Karami, has stressed his country's dismissal of U.S. last measures against Al-Jamahiriyah.

In comments he made to REUTERS out today, he said that he did not support such stances by USA against Libya, stressing that USA was the source of terrorism. This, he added, could be validated by its support and backing to the present and continuing Zionist aggression in south Lebanon against the innocent civilians in Lebanese villages and cities. He added that justice could only be achieved through solving the causes of terrorism not through taking one side and imposing economic sancitons against a state that no official and public investigation proved that it was involved in certain incident or incidents. Further, he said that through the resort to veto at UN Security Council the prestige of the UN was called in question and greatly weakened its position and role.

Further International Support Against Threats Noted

Syria's Al-Shar'

LD111618 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2300 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] In a statement to a JANA correspondent before leaving Tripoli International Airport yesterday evening to return to Damascus, Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' stressed that the U.S. Zionist threats against Libya were tantamount to threats against the Arab nation as a whole. He pointed out that threatening Libya was due to its stands that [word indistinct] and

reject all imperialist and Zionist schemes in the region. [Passage indistinct]

DPRK Foreign Ministry

LD111516 Tripoli JANA in English 0857 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi Athani 30, Jan. 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea confirmed that the Korean people stands strongly on the side of the friendly Libyan Arab people in its confrontation with mean U.S. imperialist threats.

The Korean Foreign Ministry said in its statement that the U.S.-Zionist threat against Libya is an introduction to a military aggression on the Jamahiriyah people, which is considered a blunt violation of the sovereignty and safety of Jamahiriyah's territories and that is the ugliest form of international terrorism.

SRV Spokesman

LD130926 Tripoli JANA in English 0832 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada 2, Jan. 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Socialist Republic of Vietnam has declared the firm support and solidarity of the Vietnamese people and Government with the Libyan Arab people in countering the American-Zionist threats.

A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry pointed out that the policy of terror being followed by America and the Zionist entity poses a serious threat to the sovereignty of the Libyan Arab people and construes a blatant defiance to peace loving progressive countries and a gross violation of international law and the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

The spokesman said that the Vietnamese people and Government strongly condemn American and Zionist threats against the Libyan Arab people and called for an end to the American-Zionist hostile policies against the Libyan Arab people and the Arab nation.

Algerian Envoy

LD121555 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Algeria's ambassador to the Jamahiriyah in an interview he granted to the Voice of Greater Arab Homeland, Voice of the Revolutionary Committees, in its midday program, reiterated Algeria's categorical support for the people of the Jamahiriyah in their challenge to all U.S. imperialist and Zionist threats. The Algerian ambassador stressed that Algeria does not agree that the sovereignty or the gains of the Libyan Arab people should be harmed by any external threat.

APS yesterday condemned the extensive campaign of slander and abuse being waged by the U.S. Government and its Zionist ally against the Jamahiriyah and its leader. The agency described what the U.S. media write as big laughable lies and said these newspapers, after accepting concocted Zionist subjects, lacked the ability to examine and to be accurate. APS wondered if it were difficult to deduce that there are pressures from the Zionist lobby in the United States, which for a long time has been in control of the U.S. media. The agency called for the need to adopt suitable measures against these U.S. measures and stupidities.

African-Arab Union Delegate

LD122205 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1645 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Address by Day Ould Sidi Baba, head of the delegation to the federal body of the African-Arab Union, at the Al-Mansurah Basic People's Congress in Tripoli — live]

[Excerpts] [Sidi Baba] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brothers and sisters, members of the Basic People's Congress of Al-Mansurah, Tripoli: On behalf of my brothers and colleagues who have come from the western part of your homeland, the Moroccan Kingdom; I have the pleasure and honor to address this group of the sons of our homeland in the Jamahiriyah. First I would like to extend my greetings to the leader of the Al-Fatih Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

During the days that we have been in the Jamahiriyah, we have witnessed, along with our brothers in the region, a new kind of threat coming from the imperialist tendency of the U.S. Administration which supports international Zionism — the expansionist Zionism that harbors hate for the Arab and Islamic nations. These threats are the consequence of some Palestinians having carried out terrorist acts at Rome and Vienna.

Here, I must repeat what I have said previously on other occasions, namely that the French and Yugoslav peoples used to carry out terrorism when they were under Nazi occupation. This was called heroic action in the West. We must not forget that the Palestinian people, considered one of the most (?civilized) Arab and Third World people whose population has reached 4 million and will reach 8 million by the end of this century, were driven out of their land, killed, and made homeless. How would it be possible for Arab people not to support the Palestinian people in their struggle against Zionism and occupation? If the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is blamed for supporting the Palestinian people, this blame must be put on all Arabs without exception. Because there is no Arab country without sons who have fallen in the battlefield beside their Palestinian brothers.

In view of all these considerations, I would like to tell my brothers here, at this people's congress, that any attack on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah would be tantamount to an attack on the Moroccan Kingdom and all other Arab countries.

Brothers, I do not want to prolong this speech; if I let go of my feelings I would be able to say a great deal. The only thing I would like to tell you, on behalf of my brothers and colleagues, is that the Moroccan Kingdom, under the leadership of its great monarch King Hassan II, has always been one of the rocks of Islamic and Arab struggle. It has been subjected to unprecedented Crusader and colonialist attacks. Morocco will remain as always

the land of struggle, heroes, and faith — Arab and Islamic faith to raise this nation's voice. This is why our leader and the Moroccan people, 24 million Moroccans, responded [word indistinct] this federation and to work for it.

We have come here to prove with our presence our solidarity and our commitment to the [word indistinct] of this federation and its principles and objectives. We hope that it will grow stronger and expand, and be a good example and guiding light to all Arab and Islamic nations. God bless you.

Burkina Faso's Sankara

LD130930 Tripoli JANA in English 0830 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Test] Ouagadougou. Jumada Awal 2, Jan. 13, JAMAHAIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Captain Thomas Sankara, president of the National Revolutionary Council in the Jamahiriyah of Burkina Faso, on Saturday received the ambassadors and head of diplomatic mission accredited to Ouagadougou.

He reaffirmed, during his reception, his country's absolute support to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in the face of the American-Zionist threats and the economic meausures imposed by the Reagan administration on Libya.

Captain Thomas Sankara told the diplomats that any military aggression against Libya by American imperialism would mean a third world war.

Mauritanian Foreign Minister

LD121528 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Lieutenent Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnith, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, has affirmed his country's stance and solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in their courageous facing up to the U.S. and world Zionist threats.

Following his meeting this morning with the secretary general of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, the Mauritanian minister has reiterated Mauritania's firm stance and solidarity with the Libyan Arab people and their historic leadership.

Replying to a question by JANA connected with the measures which must be taken by the Arab countries toward the American threats, he pointed out that there is a general Arab move aimed at standing up to these threats and economic measures. He said we shall act more than we talk.

It is worth mentioning that the Mauritanian foreign minister arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening from Fes after having taken part in the meetings of the Islamic Conference held there during the past few days.

Moroccan Progress, Socialism Party

LD121020 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Rabat, 12 Jan (MAP) — The Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism has expressed its "total solidarity" with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah" in the face of the hostile imperialist plots and schemes aimed against it."

The party in a statement issued by the Political Bureau carried by *AL-BAYAN* today considered "the imperialist plans, which are being hatched in coordination with the Zionist entity, to be not only directed against the sovereignty, independence, and territory of Libya, but in fact against all the Arab countries. They aim to browbeat all the Arab people into submission to the imperialists."

The Party of Progress and Socialism considers that political fairness, justice, and common sense "demand an end to the hostile actions against Libya and its people" and that the rights of the sister Palestinian people to self-determination and to set up their sovereign independent state "must be recognized by the world community."

Arab People's Congress Urges Action Against U.S.

Calls For 'Militant' Action

LD101629 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress has issued a statement which said:

The U.S. Administration, led by Reagan personally, continues its rabid campaign against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the leader of its revolution Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The U.S. President is making feverish attempts to convince some of his European allies to join him in imposing economic measures against the Jamahiriyah. Despite Europe's negative response to these aggressive measures, Washington continues to apply pressure in relation to this matter.

What is happening today is not isolated from the traditional U.S. policies, which are hostile to the Jamahiriyah, and from the plot that was unearthed recently by the U.S. press itself, concerning the possible use of military force against the Jamahiriyah, even before the Rome and Vienna events. The U.S. threats are not directed against the Jamahiriyah and its revolutionary leadership alone — rather, they are directed against the whole Arab nation, and in particular the Palestinian people, the Palestinian cause, and its armed revolution.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress urges the Arab masses to move to confront these threats by all available ways and means from demonstration protests to the boycott of and dealing blows to U.S. interests in the Arab homeland. American terrorism today goes beyond the encouragement of Zionist military aggressions, to the threat of the use of American military force itself. The Arab masses must adopt an attitude toward this official policy of terror. There is a need for vigilance. We must consider that the U.S. has not used force yet because it

cannot guarantee containment of the revolutionary response of the Jamahiri people. The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress is fully aware that Washington will not hold back from the policy directed against the Arab nation until every voice in this nation opposing American policies is silenced. Therefore, American terrorism must be met with force and decisiveness, and America and its agents must be confronted everywhere on the Arab lands. Therefore, the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress urges the following:

First, the convocation of an emergency meeting of the Arab League Council at the level of ministers of foreign affairs, economy, and finance to take speedy measures to confront the American policies of terrorism and the imposition of economic measures against the Jamahiriyah, especially since the American interests in the Arab homeland are big.

Second, the convocation of an extraordinary meeting of the International Federation of Arab Trade Unions and of trade unions in the Arab world in order to adopt urgent measures to boycott and hit at U.S. interests in the Arab homeland.

Third, all members of the Arab People's Congress — parties and political and social organizations — should take practical attitudes in order to confront the American policies in their countries and against American interests at all levels so that the Arab masses impose their respect and teach the arrogant Reagan the lesson that he needs.

We call on the popular organizations to prove their capability to challenge and translate their cohesion into solidarity with the people of the Jamahiriyah into a militant practical action against American terrorism.

Committee To Monitor 'Threats'

LD130927 Tripoli JANA in English 0827 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli Jumada Awal 2, Jan 13 JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — JANA correspondent has learnt that the Standing Committee of the Arab People's Congress today decided to set up an Arab committee with the task of monitoring developments caused by the American-Zionist threats against the Libyan Arab people and establishing contacts with Arab countries to organise and mobilise Arab masses against the American economic measures against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Moreover, JANA correspondent learnt that it has been decided to set up several territorial committees in various Arab countries to coordinate amongst political forces and trade union organisations within the Arab world in an attempt to take the necessary measures against the policy of terror and intimidation being conducted by America against the Libyan Arab people and its historical leadership.

The decisions were taken at a meeting held by the council of delegates at the Standing Committee of the Arab People's Congress yesterday to debate the latest developments in the situation in the wake of the American economic measures ordered by Reagan against the Libyan Arab people.

Seeks Boycott of U.S. Tourists

LD131000 Tripoli JANA in English 0916 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 2, Jan 13, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Permanent Secretariat of Arab People's Congress has called on the Arab masses, organisations and the political and people's associations in the Arab fatherland urging them that it is necessary to meet U.S.-Zionist threats against the people of Al-Jamahiriyah with an immediate response through participating in taking the following measures:

1 — Regarding U.S. interests in the Arab fatherland as a direct target for an overall confrontation.

2 — Boycotting U.S. ships, aeroplanes and transportation means as well as a refusal on the part of Arab workers to render any service to them.

3 — Boycotting U.S. tourists and visitors to Arab countries.

4 — Boycotting U.S. goods.

The above secretariat has also called on the Arab masses to express their firm stand and stress it in practice through organizing massive demonstrations and holding emergency meetings of all people's organizations to denounce U.S.-Zionist threats against the Libyan Arab people.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Palestinian Leaders

LD122121 Tripoli JANA in English 1939 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 1, Jan 12, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution today received Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], secretary of the Provisional Command — Fatah Movement; Abu Firas [Fadl Shrur], member of the Political Bureau of the Popular Front — General Command; and Abu 'Ali Mahdi Basisu, member of the Provisional Command for the Palestinian National Movement — Fatah.

The three Palestinian leaders affirmed their total support to and solidarity with the Libyan Arab people and its courageous resistance against the American-Zionist threats.

Leader Receives Burkina Envoy 10 January

LD101406 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] The leader of the revolution this morning received Captain (Bloff), the envoy of Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Revolutionary Council [CNR] of Burkina Jamahiriyah.

The envoy affirmed stand of the CNR and the people of Burkina with the Jamahiriyah in confronting the American and Zionist threats.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Algerian Ambassador 9 Jan
LD111742 Algiers APS in English 1045 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Jan 86 (APS) — Algeria's ambassador to Tripoli was audienced on Thursday by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution.

Austrian Psychiatrist Denies Treating Al-Qadhdhafi
AU101936 Paris AFP in English 1922 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Vienna, Jan 10 (AFP) — Austrian psychiatrist Franz Gerstenbrand who was said here to be treating Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, today denied he had ever met the Libyan leader.

Mr. Gerstenbrand, who was reached by telephone where he is holidaying in Mauritius, said, "I don't know Mr. al-Qadhdhafi, and I have never met him".

"Perhaps Mr. al-Qadhdhafi has been treated by another psychiatrist in Vienna," said Mr. Gerstenbrand, who is based in Innsbruck.

Only hours earlier, Mr. Gerstenbrand's surgery confirmed that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was one of his patients.

Medical sources in Vienna today said that the 43-year-old Libyan has been suffering from schizophrenia for more than 10 years.

Reacting to Mr. Gerstenbrand's denial, they said that doctors, especially psychiatrists, are bound on their professconal honour not to reveal their patients' identity.

Former Green Berets Said Training in Ra's al-Hilal
AU111936 Rome ANSA in English 1925 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, January 11 — Zawiyah, some forty kilometers west of Tripoli, is the site of one of Libya's terrorist training camps and a dozen or so young Italians are currently getting instruction there, according to the *PANORAMA* weekly in its latest edition.

The Italian magazine was quoting former Libyan Premier 'Abd al-Hamid Bakkush who is currently head of the "external" opposition to the Al-Qadhdhafi regime.

The weekly said that Libya has around twenty large training camps. One of them, at Tukrah, has instructors from 13 different nations and their trainees belong to around forty terrorist organizations.

At the former German submarine base of Ra's al-Hilal, former American Green Berets are receiving training, according to *PANORAMA*.

As to the passports in the possession of the terrorists who made the December 27 attack on Rome's international airport, the weekly said that the documents were authentic and had come from a stock passed over the Libya from Morocco during the period in 1984 when King Hassan Two and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi were having a brief honeymoon.

JANA Details Latest Oil, Gas Discoveries
LD111650 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1435 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 11 Jan (JANA) — The national establishment for oil has announced new gas and oil discoveries in Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah as a result of the intensive exploration efforts carried out by the establishment through its national and joint-venture companies.

The establishment reported that Sidra Oil Company, a wholly Libyan owned company, achieved great success during its drilling operations in the Sidra basin region where quantities of gas were discovered in the area known as Al-'Aridhah field. This new field is situated some 95 km away from Al-Burayqah region almost on the coast and its area totals 68 km, that is 17 km long by 4 km wide.

It is worth mentioning that this field is considered to be the largest Libyan field discovered so far and its possible reserves are estimated at 50 trillion cubic feet of gas. This new discovery will supply gas needs for all the projects based on natural gas, among them the complexes for petrochemicals, amonia, methanol, urea, and the plant for the liquidification of gas.

Also in the future the new gas discovery will be piped from Al-Burayqah to Al-Khams and will supply the planned projects along this pipeline; cement factories in Sidra, Zulaytin, Libdah, and Al-Khams; the steel and iron complex in Misuratah; and the ethylene factory at the Ra's Lanuf refinery. Also the power stations in Sidra, Ra's Lanuf, Misuratah, Zulaytin, and Al-Khams will be supplied with their natural gas needs from the pipe extending from Al-Burayqah to Al-Khams.

The second discovery was oil by the Arab Gulf Oil Company in the Ghudamis basin region in western Jamahiriyah. Two wells contain oil and when tested gave an average of 7,000 barrels of oil per day. This new discovery in Ghudamis basin comes within a group of important oil discoveries in the Ghudamis basin which will increase the importance of the region and its ability to produce oil and natural gas in the future.

Armed Forces Head Receives PNSF, Hungarian Officials
LD101350 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0820 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Jan (JANA) — Commander in chief of the Libyan Arab forces, Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir received Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] secretary yesterday.

He also received the Hungarian ambassador to Libya who was accompanied by the Hungarian military attache. The Hungarian ambassador delivered a message from the Hungarian defense minister to Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir.

Ugandan Foreign Minister Visits Jamahiriyah

Arrives in Tripoli

LD111832 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1814 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Ugandan Foreign Minister Olara Otunnu and an accompanying delegation arrived in Tripoli this evening on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Received by Jallud

LD121733 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1645 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Jan (JANA) — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud received at noon today Ugandan Foreign Minister Olara Otunnu. The meeting was attended by the secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison.

Expresses Solidarity

LD122213 Tripoli JANA in English 1832 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 1, Jan. 12, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Uganda foreign minister expressed his country's solidarity with and support to the Libyan Arab people in countering the American-Zionist threats and economic measures ordered by President Reagan against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The Ugandan foreign minister told JANA correspondent [word indistinct] the stance of the Republic of Uganda was clearly expressed in the Islamic Conference, of which Uganda is a member, which for the first time took a united stand against the American-Zionist threats against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The Ugandan foreign minister urged all African and non aligned countries to support and stand in solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in resisting the savage American onslaught against the sovereignty and independence of Libya.

MOROCCO

Egypt's 'Abd al-Majid Brings Mubarak Message to King

LD120039 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] The Egyptian foreign minister returned to Cairo this evening after having taken part in the proceedings of the 16th congress of Islamic countries' foreign ministers held in Fes. In a press statement, the Egyptian foreign minister said that he will convey a message from King Hasan II to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

It is worth noting that the Egyptian foreign minister was received by King Hasan II in Marrakesh and conveyed a message from the Egyptian president to his majesty.

Saudi Minister Meets With Lamrani 9 Jan

LD101516 Rabat MAP in English 1307 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Rabat, Jan 10 (MAP) — Visiting Saudi Minister of Postal Services and Telecommunications Alawi Darwish Kayyal met here Thursday with Moroccan Premier Mohamed Karim Lamrani.

The two sides reviewed the various aspects of Moroccan-Saudi cooperation in the area of telecommunications and stressed the importance of the sector for the Arab world and the Islamic community.

M. Kayyal held with his Moroccan counterpart Mohand Laensar a similar meeting during which the two officials expressed satisfaction at bilateral cooperation and briefed each other on their respective countries' achievements in the area of telecommunications, and highlights the prominent part of this sector in promoting economy.

The Saudi minister indicated in this respect that postal services and telecommunications were extended to some 400 towns and villages in Saudi Arabia.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Al-Qadhdhafi Message

GF111805 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Jan (SUNA) — Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, has received a message from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi dealing with the circumstances facing fraternal Libya as a result of the U.S. military threats and the economic siege imposed on it.

Jum'ah al-Fazzani, chairman of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau in Khartoum, who today delivered the message, stated that he discussed with Siwar al-Dhahab relations between the two fraternal countries and the work of the joint ministerial committee which has established the economic, social, and cultural grounds for achieving further cohesion between the two fraternal peoples. In a statement to SUNA, Al-Fazzani expressed deep appreciation for the Sudanese people's position toward the U.S. aggressive threats and military provocations against Libya. He described this position as a pioneering position. He said that the Sudanese people's stand, which was natural and expected, was solid and represented a genuine expression of the common struggle by the Sudanese and Libyan peoples against imperialism.

TUNISIA

Ambassadorial Meetings With Libya Reportedly Held

LD131012 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0837 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Tunis, 13 Jan (KUNA) — The Tunisian daily *AL-SABAH* today mentioned that several Tunisian-Libyan meetings at ambassadorial level took place at the office of the Arab League in Paris through Algerian mediation.

The paper said that Tunisia has asked Libya to compensate the Tunisian workers, companies and traders for their assets which have been frozen in the Libyan Jamahiriyah and that Tunisia presented estimates of the frozen assets.

Tunisia also asked for an end to interference by the Libyan Jamahiriyah in Tunisian internal affairs as well as a declaration to this effect, along with a guarantee from Syria or Algeria or both.

The paper added that Libya has rejected the statement that the Libyan Jamahiriyah is interfering in Tunisian internal affairs.

AL-SABAH pointed out that the Tunisian side emphasized that the discussion is not about the past but the future.

AL-SABAH pointed out that Libya has expressed its readiness to pay compensation for the Tunisians' assets frozen in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, provided that every case is studied separately, and provided that the compensations be paid in installments. The Tunisian paper emphasized the existence of possibilities for optimism in the re-establishment of relations between the two fraternal countries in the near future but only at a low diplomatic level.

BURKINA FASO

World Court Gives Burkina, Mali 30 Jan Deadline

AB101350 Paris AFP in English 1339 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] The Hague, Jan 10 (AFP) — The International Court of Justice here today gave the West African states of Mali and Burkina Faso until January 30 to withdraw their forces to mutually agreed positions pending a court ruling on their border dispute.

The two countries, among the poorest in the world, fought a five-day war at the end of December over the disputed territory. Yesterday both asked the court for orders to preserve the status quo until an expected ruling in early 1987. [as received]

The court said today that if the two could not agree on [word indistinct] to withdraw their forces it would itself draw [word indistinct] lines.

The two states, whose borders were formerly French colonial boundaries, referred their dispute to the World Court in October 1983.

The panel of judges headed by Mohamed Bedjani of Algeria called on both sides to respect the ceasefire agreed on December 31 and avoid any action which might worsen or enlarge the dispute.

By calling on the two states to decide on their own truce lines the court has avoided taking sides. The dispute centres on disagreement over the line fixed by an Organisation of African Unity mediation commission in 1975.

Radio Announces ICJ Order

AB121308 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] The comrade minister of territorial administration and security, Burkina Faso's agent at the International Court of Justice [ICJ] at the Hague, informs the militant people of Burkina Faso that the Chamber of the ICJ to which the documents of the Mali-Burkina Faso border dispute has been referred, yesterday issued an ordinance an extract of which reads:

"The two governments must withdraw their armed forces to positions or within lines which, within 20 days of the pronouncement of the present ordinance, will be determined by agreement between the said governments with the understanding that the modalities of the withdrawal of the troops will be fixed by the said agreement and that in the absence of such an agreement, the chamber will itself indicate its own modalities through the issuance of ordinances.

"Concerning the administration of the disputed zone, the situation prevailing before the military actions, which led to the requests for measures of conservation, should not be changed."

In clear terms, these two arrangements mean to say that, first, the troops of both countries should be withdrawn from a zone which will be determined by agreement and within a deadline of 20 days. If by 30 January, agreement is not reached by the two states to demilitarize the zone, the ICJ will determine it by ordinance. Second, the former status quo should be observed. That is to say that the situation prevailing before the armed conflict of 25 December 1985 must be respected. Thus, the villages of Diounounga, Kounia, and Selba, in the Soum Province will continue to be administered by the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution delegates of the said villages until the ICJ comes out with a final decision.

Country 'Will Comply'

HK120330 Hong Kong AFP in English 0318 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Libreville, Jan 12 (AFP) — Burkina Faso will comply with an interim ruling by the International Court of Justice calling for mutual troop withdrawals after its five-day border war with Mali last month, sources in Burkinabe leader Thomas Sankara's entourage said here Saturday.

Captain Sankara, on his first trip abroad since the fighting, was paying a private visit to Gabon at the invitation of President Omar Bongo.

The sources said Burkina Faso had decided beforehand to abide by whatever decision the court at The Hague reached. It ruled on Friday that both countries should pull back their forces by January 30 to mutually-agreed positions. If they failed to agree among themselves, the court would demarcate the cease-fire lines, it added.

The sources said Capt. Sankara would attend next Friday's meeting in Ivory Coast of the regional Non-Aggression and Defence Agency, which was instrumental in stopping the war.

Country Welcomes POW's Returning From Mali

AB101522 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Some Burkinabe prisoners this morning arrived in Bobo Dioulasso. Our correspondent Philippe Bessa gives more details from Bobo Dioulasso:

[Begin Bessa recording] Early this morning, Comrade Paul Thomas (Sanon) high commissioner for Houet Province, welcomed the comrade prisoners of the recent war unjustly imposed by the imperialists on the two peoples who share one and the same aspirations — peace. Comrade Thomas (Sanon), with whom were Comrades Vicent Kafando representing the commander of the Fourth Military Region, Traore Sidiki Daniel, regional coordinator of the CDR [Committees for the Defense of Revolution], and Frederick Korsaga, our country's ambassador to the Ivory Coast and also accredited to the brotherly people of Mali, welcomed our comrades and stressed the gesture was a reply to the action taken by the comrade president of the republic toward the Malian authorities. He said the ceremony demonstrates the deep feelings and aspirations of the Malian masses on the one hand

and those of the Burkinabe working masses on the other hand for peace, prosperity and social justice. And it is from this perspective that one must highly appreciate this gesture. [end recording]

Chairman Sankara Receives Ghana's Tsikata

AB101448 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR], president of Burkina Faso, this morning received in an audience a Ghanaian delegation led by Captain Kojo Tsikata, member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] in charge of foreign affairs. The delegation which also included Kofi Djin, the Ghanaian secretary for trade and his excellency Keli Nordor, the Ghanaian ambassador to our country, was ushered in by Major Jean-Baptiste Lingani. At the end of the audience, the head of the Ghanaian delegation told newsmen about the issues discussed during the audience with President Thomas Sankara and also briefly reviewed the achievements of 4 years of revolution in their country. Here is the statement he made to Yacouba Traore, a national television network reporter:

[Begin recording in English fading into French translation] [Tsikata] I came here from Ghana with a special message from the leader of the revolution in Ghana, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, to Captain Thomas Sankara. As you well know, there have always been periodical consultations between Burkina Faso and Ghana on issues relating to our two countries. This is all the more important here because of some serious internal problems prevailing in Burkina Faso, notably the present situation creating some tension at the borders. That is one of the reasons why I came here on one of these regular consultations between our two countries.

[Traore] Comrade, the Ghanaian revolution has just celebrated its fourth anniversary. Could you briefly take stock of these 4 years of revolution in Ghana?

[Tsikata] First of all on the economic level, I would like to assure you that we successfully put an end to Ghana's economic decline, a situation we observed during the successive regimes which ruled in Ghana since the downfall of Kwame Nkrumah. We succeeded in putting an end to this decline which began in 1966 and in stabilizing the economy of the country.

On the political level, we launched a revolutionary process which is aimed at bringing about a change in the political atmosphere prevailing in the country in order to awaken our masses to become interested in their own situation and to take part in the decision-making process which could change their lives. This process is aimed at changing society itself and bringing about a radical change in people's lives.

Briefly, I could tell you that we succeeded in bringing economic and political stability to our country. Therefore, in view of this success, we are optimistic and believe that we can now commit ourselves to this task with more alacrity. [end recording]

GHANA

Cedi Adjusted; Provisional Budget Released

AB112058 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning has released provisional estimates to ensure the continuity of government business pending the announcement of the 1986 budget. A statement from the ministry issued this evening explained that the levels of expenditure in the provisional estimate have been pegged intentionally as not to prejudice the overall objectives of the main budget. Accordingly, the provisional estimates have the following highlights:

The minimum wage is raised from 70 to 90 cedis. The levels of taxation on personal emoluments have been reduced, and there are increases in connected allowances, including leave allowance which goes up from a flat 200 cedis to 250 cedis per annum, to 5 percent of gross salary. Development expenditure is estimated at 2.5 billion cedis for the first quarter of this year.

In line with the economic recovery program's flexible exchange rate policy aimed at ensuring high and stable profitability of export activities, and to encourage greater efficiency in domestic production, the exchange rate of the cedi has been adjusted to 90 cedis to $1. The statement added that to supplement the financial incentives offered by higher exchange rates, institutional reforms aimed at ensuring the provision of adequate products for the export sector, development and marketing infrastructure for nontraditional exports, and simplifying export procedures are also envisaged.

The Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare is to put up guidelines for the application of the new wage rates.

THE MIRROR on Reagan Stand on Terrorism, Libya

AB121036 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 12 Jan 86

[From press review]

[Text] *THE MIRROR* comments on United States President Ronald Reagan and terror. It says: Since he became president, Mr Reagan has accused several countries, including the Soviet Union, Cuba, Nicaragua, and Libya, of supporting terrorism while branding organizations such as SWAPO and the ANC as terrorist organizations. The paper says every civilized person or nation must take a stand against terrorism. However, it is of the view that all violence cannot be grouped together and condemned because there are principles and values which must be reckoned with and respected.

THE MIRROR cites the example of SWAPO and the ANC which are fighting in world-acclaimed principles and as such cannot be called terrorists. On the other hand, according to the paper, the activities of hirelings of the CIA such as the Contras of Nicaragua and the UNITA bandits in Angola and others elsewhere, constitute not only terrorism but a state of terror. The

paper says with reference to the Middle East: It is very simplistic and naive to believe that the general violence, of which bombings and hijacks are a small part, would disappear even if Libya's leadership were silenced.

According to *THE MIRROR*, threat against Libya which is a threat against world peace, is diverting attention from the real issues which must be confronted in the ongoing Middle East tragedy. At the center of that tragedy is the Palestinian question. The Palestinians, deprived of their land and lacking a state of their own, hold the answer to the problem. But the United States refuses to recognize the PLO, the sole legitimate vanguard organization of the Palestinians. According to *THE MIRROR*, Mr Reagan's actions and unterrances pose a threat to world peace because he may be misled by his Grenada success to attain something that will not so easily go away. [sentence as heard]

Libya has friends. Libya is not alone and Libya's friends have spoken out. The paper concludes that while (?sovereign) nations in the world must work to eliminate terrorism, this antiterrorism campaign should not be used by one country to bully another, especially on unconvincing evidence of collaboration. But even more importantly, what must be done is to work toward the elimination of the factors that generate terrorism.

GUINEA

Conte Receives Soviet, Cuban Delegations

AB102224 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] The head of state, General Lansana Conte, successively received today Vladimir Abramenko, head of delegation of the Soviet Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, and Otoniol Torrentz, head of the Cuban team constructing the Kissidougou-Kankan road. Each of the two men reaffirmed the attachment of his country to Guinea, and their desire to see the consolidation of international cooperation between peoples.

On the Soviet side, Mr Abramenko praised the friendly ties existing between the Soviet Union and Guinea. As for Mr Torrentz, head of the Cuban delegation, he reaffirmed the commitment of the Cuban team to work together with the Guinean counterparts.

The head of state, Gen Lansan Conte, seized the occasion to express the satisfaction of the Guinean authorities and paid tribute to the spirit of sacrifice of our friends for peace and development.

LIBERIA

Liberia Action Party Suspends Chairman Tuan Wreh

AB102148 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] The opposition Liberia Action Party, LAP, today suspended its chairman Counselor Tuan Wreh, instead of plans to expel him from the party. Counselor Wreh had been elected to the country's (?senate) but said that contrary to LAP position, he will take his Senate seat when the legislature (?meets next month). LAP General Secretary Dr S. Byron Tarr explained the party's action against Senator Wreh in a conversation early today with VOA's (Jo Stanban):

[Begin recording][Tarr] The party has decided prior to November 12 that anybody who takes his seat in the legislature will be expelled from the party [words indistinct].

[(Stanban)] Why is the LAP deciding not to participate in the new legislature?

[Tarr][Passage indistinct] consistent with what we had hoped and what had been anticipated in the constitution we had approved in July 1984. [passage indistinct]

[(Stanban)] Are other parties taking a similar action, that is refusing to participate in the legislature, that is to take their seats?

[Tarr] I have not consulted any of them but what I see in the newspapers, the Liberian Unity Party has indicated [words indistinct] and so has the Unity Party.

[(Stanban)] I know [words indistinct] tribal leaders are coming out in favor of the single party system in Liberia. Do you have any reaction to that?

[Tarr] Well, [passage indistinct] where were these tribal leaders when the (?debate) on the constitution was going on?

[(Stanban)] What is LAP going to do then in addition to boycotting the new legislature?

[Tarr] I am sorry, I am not at liberty yet to discuss that. [end recording]

MALI

Bamako Notes International Court of Justice Order

AB111859 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 11 Jan 86

["Summary" of the International Court of Justice order — read by Masini Uta Saye]

[Text] The chamber unanimously indicates: 1. as a provisional measure while awaiting its final decision on the suit filed on 20 October 1983 based on the notification of compromise between the Government of the Republic of Upper Volta — the present Burkina Na Faso — and the Government of Mali, signed on 16 September 1983 concerning the border dispute between the two states, the following measures of conservation have been adopted.

A. The governments of Burkina Faso and that of Mali should both avoid any act which could aggravate or extend the dispute whereof the chamber has been notified, or pose a threat to the right of the other party to obtain the execution of any ruling which the chamber could render in the affair;

B. The two governments should abstain from any act which could hamper the gathering of the necessary elements of proof for the present suit;

c. The two governments should continue to respect the cease-fire declared by agreement between the two heads of state on 31 December 1985;

D. The two governments should withdraw their Armed Forces to positions or within lines which, within 20 days of the pronouncement of the present ordinance, will be determined by agreement between the said governments, it being understood that the modalities for the withdrawal of the troops will be fixed by the said agreement, and that in the absence of such an agreement, the chamber will itself indicate its own modalities through an ordinance;

E. Concerning the administration of the territory, the situation prior to the military actions which are at the root of the request for the measures of conservation should not be changed.

2. The chamber invites the agents of the parties to notify the court clerk without delay of any agreement based on point 1:D above which are not under their jurisdiction.

3. The chamber decides that until it renders its final ruling on the case in question, and without prejudice to the application of Articile 76 of the regulations, it will remain in charge of the issues which are the object of the present ordinance.

Envoy Discusses Order

AB112014 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] The International Court of Justice of the Hague issued an order yesterday, 10 January, based on requests made to it by the Governments of Mali and Burkina Faso following the war between them. Maturiata Faye held a telephone conversation this morning with the Malian ambassador to Brussels, His Excellency Yaya Diarra, who represented the minister of the interior, Lieutenant Colonel Abdourahamane Maiga, at the chamber hearing. Let us listen to this conversation.

[Begin recording] [Diarra] As you are aware, the four villages are relatively well-situated in the area of conflict, and in the measures proposed and unanimously adopted by the chamber, it is said that the administration of the four villages will not be modified, so, in simpler terms, the court said this: With regard to the administration of the territory under litigation — it comprises four villages — the administrative situation existing before the war, a war which led to the application for measures of conservation, may not be modified.

[Faye] Does this mean that the displaced persons may return to the area and resume their activities?

[Diarra] Absolutely: this is the court's view. However our opponents wanted us to become disgusted with the whole issue so that they could settle in the area, and this would have certainly affected the court's decision. That is why the Burkinabe side asked for a freeze on territorial administration on the part of both parties. Obviously they indicated a line beyond which no administrative measures could be applied; that is to say administrative measures were not to be applied beyond certain lines — these lines were proposed in 1975 by the OAU Subcommission for Mediation — but the court did not back the Burkinabe people.

[Faye] Does this mean, Your Excellency, that the court verdict may differ from the chamber's order?

[Diarra] the court simply informs us that the measures it has presented to us, and which it calls on us to apply are provisional measures which are not to our disadvantage and which do not affect the decisions it will have to make after its deliberations, when the examination of this issue comes to an end. At present we cannot say that the court has already taken a stand. It is merely [words indistinct] and that these measures do not affect the final decision that will be made.

[Faye] Could you tell us a bit about the arguments raised by the Burkinabe party?

[Diarra] concerning the Burkinabe party, you know that when we went for the hearing we were able to note a number of facts, because, first, it seemed to them that in a general manner they should try to transform what actually took place on the battlefield into a diplomatic and political victory, which was certainly not to their advantage. Of course they had many pretexts for this, but we were also able to avoid the presentation of Mali before the court, and in the corridors, especially before the press, as a bellicose, aggressive, and expansionist country. That is what the Burkinabes wanted to use against us. Fortunately for us we were able — thanks to the diligence of the services of the Ministry of Interior in Bamako — to possess all the documents which we needed to try to present an argument, a plea, which on the tactical and technical levels, allowed us to explain many things to the court, and the court understood us.

[Faye] Does the chamber therefore admit that Mali was attacked?

[Diarra] Judging from the Burkinabe arguments referred to in its address, we can see that the court did not want to present such an evaluation of the events which took place. But the five points, the five original measures which we have been presented with, show in fact that the court certainly considered that we were in a perfect position of self-defense.

[Faye] Did the issue of damages come up at this hearing?

[Diarra] We did not talk of damages, but we know that our advantage over the Burkinabe representatives was that — as I said earlier — owing to the diligent services of the Ministry of the Interior in Bamako, we found all the tools we needed, all the facts we needed, an advantage the Burkinabes did not have. [End recording]

NIGERIA

Victims of December Plane Crash Identified

AB101528 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] The names of the crew members and passengers of the executive aircraft which crashed near Kaduna last month have been released. The three crew members were Flight Lieutenant Garba (Mutailo), Flight Lieutenant (C. Yessima), co-pilot, and Aircraftman E. (Esipko). The passengers were Flight Lieutenant A. (Akpoh), who was an intelligence officer, Flying Officers I. Ndayagwu, and I. Mohamed of the Air Police and Major Hamaja, who was the suspected coup plotter being brought to Lagos by the executive aircraft. All of them died in the crash.

The minister of information and culture, Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Upko, told newsmen in Lagos today that a detailed briefing on the crash was not given earlier because preliminary investigations were in progress, and there was the need to inform the next of kin of the victims. He said the aircraft was detailed to bring some officers who were suspected to be involved in the coup plot to Lagos to assist in the investigations, and that it crashed on its way to Kaduna from Makurdi on the 31st of December.

The minister said the wreckage of the plane was discovered after an intensive search 2 days later, about 88 km southwest of Kaduna airport. Colonel Ukpo stated that the bodies were virtually burned to ashes, but the voice recorder and the black box were recovered intact. A preliminary investigation into the possible causes of the crash has been instituted and a joint team of experts from the Ministry of Transport and Aviation as well as the Nigerian Air Force has been dispatched to the scene of the accident.

On the inquiry into the abortive coup plot, Col Ukpo said more officers and men from all the services were being brought in for interrogation on a regular basis. He was of the belief that the involvement of a few of them must have been confirmed and gave an assurance that their names will be announced as soon as the need arose. The minister confirmed that some civilians had been mentioned in the abortive coup plan, but remarked that investigations were continuing. Also at the news conference was Group Captain (Musa Tmonu) the commanding officer of 227th Executive Wing, Nigerian Air Force. Colonel Ukpo said his presence was to correct an earlier media report to the effect that Squadron Leader Martin Luther, one of the suspected coup plotters, was in charge of the Executive Wing. Martin Luther was one of the pilots working under Group Capt (Imonu).

NIGERIAN STATESMAN: U.S. 'Promoted' Terrorism

AB100950 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NIGERIAN STATESMAN* comments on the current war of words between the United States and Israel on one hand, and Libya on the other hand, and expresses the fear it may escalate into a military war. The United States and Israel have accused Libya of complicity in the recent Palestinian attacks at airports in Rome and Vienna and are therefore bent on retaliating.

While *STATESMAN* deplores all acts of terrorism, it alleges that the United States, more than any other country, has promoted terrorism as a legitimate instrument of foreign policy. It calls on peace-loving countries to prevail on the United States to spare the international community the present unnecessary drift in global anarchy.

SENEGAL

Reportage on Nonaligned Information Ministers

Ministers Resume Meeting

AB101454 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The eighth session of the Intergovernmental Council of the Conference of Information Ministers of the Nonaligned Countries resumed this morning at Sidac [expansion unknown] with the general discussions which started yesterday afternoon. Here is a report by Philippe Jogoye:

As you can guess, the ideas which marked this morning's discussions were the new world information and communications order, the costs and tariffs of information programs or Equipment, solidarity among the nonaligned countries, staff training, and press freedom. Practically all the delegates who addressed the meeting insisted on these points just as they unanimously agreed that the speech delivered to the opening session yesterday by President Abdou Diouf constitutes a precious working document for the conference. The delegates also thanked and congratulated the current OAU chairman [Abdou Diouf] for his action in favor of the decolonization of our peoples, particularly those of southern Africa.

The improvement of the system of communications also retained the attention of the conference. Thus, the Pakistani delegate advocates a strategy in the fight for the decolonization of information. He said that those of our countries which possess more means should help the weakest countries. The Indian delegate rang the alarm bell: If we do not react very quickly, we will be submerged by the torrent of news which comes to us every day from the rich countries. This means that each of us should first of all sweep in front of his house, that is decolonize national information and guarantee press freedom. It is also necessary to ensure the promotion of cooperation among the nonaligned countries, reduce the cost of the tariffs of communication and of the technology utilized, and guarantee a permanent training for communications staff.

The meeting will resume at 1530 with the continuation of the discussions.

Syrian Minister Addresses Meeting

JN101935 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh has said that Syria, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, is exerting its utmost to promote the march of the nonaligned states and to develop their peoples' struggle so that they will have the qualitative, effective weight in the international community that is in harmony with their tremendous resources and the great hopes pinned on them. In a speech at the conference of the Nonaligned states information ministers currently being held in Dakar, Rajjuh affirmed the firmness of Syria's stand and the continuous commitment to its principles represented by the continuation of struggle and the offering of sacrifices for the sake of liberating the occupied territory, regaining the Palestinian people's rights, and building the society of progress and socialism.

The information minister pointed out that the concept of comprehensive, balanced information planning that is in line with the economic and social development plans must be a main concern of the nonaligned states so as to remove the injustice resulting from the domination and monopoly of the imperialist media institutions on the Third World's news.

Rajjuh called on the Nonaligned Movement to confront the forms of political, economic, and technological pressure of the imperialist and racist states. He called for drawing up a practical and tangible formula to promote and strengthen solidarity among the peoples of the nonaligned states. He affirmed that the media is one of the most dangerous and effective weapons today because of its effect on the feelings and conscience of the masses. He said that the better we use this weapon the more we become able to achieve information security, which is no less important and serious than food and political security.

Zimbabwe Minister on Role

AB111638 Dakar PANA in English 1444 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Dakar, 11 Jan (PANA) — Nonaligned countries must adopt a united stand in resisting pressure exerted on them to pay their external debt, Zimbabwe Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira said in Dakar on Friday.

In an interview with the SENEGALESE NEWS AGENCY (APS), Mr Shamuyarira appealed to indebted countries not to pay, saying that it was the imperialist countries which were the cause of the present problems after exploiting Third World resources for centuries.

It is the same countries which make rules on international trade transactions, fix interest rates and create inflation which in turn increase our burden to pay, he added.

The Zimbabwean minister condemned what he called Reagan's scandalous intervention policy which by its reactionary stance was threatening world peace. This policy is condoning the racist regime in South Africa, using Israel against the Arab people and supporting rebels against the Nicaraguan Government.

On the withdrawal of British and United States from UNESCO, Mr Shamuyarira said that these countries should realise that they are the ones destabilising the present world system which they created immediately after the Second World War.

He deplored Singapore's intention to withdraw from the United Nations organisation and asked its leaders to reconsider their position.

Mr Shamuyarira reiterated his country's position on the new information and communication order at national and international level.

He expressed satisfaction at the agreement signed recently between Dakar and Harare in the field of information linking Francophone and Anglophone African countries.

On the scheduled Nonaligned summit in Harare in August, this year Mr Shamuyarira said his country wanted to make it a grand occasion because it will coincide with the 25th anniversary of the movement.

Zimbabwe, which expects to receive about 70 heads of state and governments is in contact with Senegal, the current chairman of the OAU in preparing burning issues expected to surface at the summit such as the situation in southern Africa, disarmament, the Middle East and the African economic crisis.

Mr Shamuyarira, who is leading his country's delegation to the Intergovernmental Council of Nonaligned Countries Information Ministers Conference, urged the international community to understand that the situation in southern Africa created by the racist South African regime was a burning issue meriting everybody's attention.

Ministers Discuss Tariffs

AB111654 Dakar PANA in English 1534 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Dakar, 11 Jan (PANA) — Delegates attending the Intergovernmental Council of Nonaligned Information Ministers Conference today appealed to member-states to take necessary action in reducing telecommunication tariffs.

Delegates from Pakistan, Senegal and Gabon stressed that member-states of the movement should now take their responsibility to implement decisions made because tariff problems fell basically within the domain of national governments.

The technical committee of the Nonaligned News Agencies pool which met in Cairo in March last year, recommended among other things that on news agencies and newspapers the maximum rates for full-time duplex telegraph and voice grade circuits be fixed at 200 U.S. dollars and 1000 U.S. dollars respectively, and for multidestinational satellite services, this should be based on a charge related to cost for each uplink and for each downlink.

The committee also invited the Intergovernmental Council of Ministers to study in conjunction with ITU, UNESCO and UNDP the establishment of an international fund which would compensate newly independent and developing countries for

offering international telecommunications to media on a cost basis.

The issue on lowering tariffs will be discussed again during the next intergovernmental council expected to be held in Harare early next year.

The meeting which started on Thursday continues today and is expected to be closed tomorrow after adopting a final report.

Report Adopted

HK120342 Hong Kong AFP in English 0234 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Dakar, Jan 12 (AFP) — Information ministers of the nonaligned group of countries called Saturday for "the decolonization of information", in a report adopted here by the Intergovernmental Council for the Coordination of Information and Communication.

They said such a development was "an essential factor in the struggle of the nonaligned information and communication order".

The report voiced concern that "the current state of affairs is still characterised by the domination of the trans-national news agencies and corporate structures which exercise a monopoly over the world's major communication media."

There resulted a quantitative and a qualitative imbalance in the flow of information, it added.

The ministers said that thanks to a news agency pool formed 10 years ago, a "substantial increase has been recorded in the flow of news among the nonaligned countries and in the quality of material exchanged." Individual countries should encourage their own media to make greater use of news supplied by the pool, they added.

The fourth general conference of the agencies pool is to be held in Cuba in March.

The council said it was "urgent and imperative" to reactivate the Broadcasting Organization of Nonaligned Countries (BONAC), which "should become a more effective instrument of development of radio and TV".

It recommended a system of regional exchanges of TV programmes. India, Indonesia, Iraq, Pakistan and Yugoslavia offered facilities to train radio and TV personnel.

Session Ends

AB121532 Dakar PANA in English 1452 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Dakar, 12 Jan (PANA) — The Intergovernmental Council of Nonaligned Information Ministers Conference meeting ended in Dakar yesterday with a recommendation that a network of national and regional information centres be established in member countries of the movement.

The recommendation which is contained in the final report of the meeting further states that information to be so exchanged shall not be confined to actual news through the mass media only, but shall also gradually be extended to support information and data exchange in sectors such as education, science and technology industry, trade, finance and banking.

The meeting noted with concern that in terms of communication and information flow the current state of affairs was still characterised by the domination by the transnational news agencies and corporate structures which exercised a monopoly over the world's major communication media.

It was stressed that decolonization of information, therefore, constituted a step towards ending the current international system of information and communication dissemination which, up to now, tended to serve the developed nations in perpetuation of their dominance of world trade, commerce and exchange.

The meeting noted with satisfaction the general progress made in developing mutual cooperation at the bilateral, regional and inter-regional levels in the form of exchanges and visits by journalists as well as seminars and bilateral or multilateral agreements.

Many delegates expressed optimism during the three-day meeting that mutual cooperation among non-aligned countries would continue to increase at all levels which would enhance member countries of the movement to promote the development of the new international information and communication order.

The meeting noted with satisfaction offers of assistance for the promotion of cooperation in the field of mass media training made by Indonesia, India, Pakistan and Yugoslavia.

On the liberation struggle the meeting reiterated the commitment of member states of the movement to the expansion of all aspects of news coverage about the struggles of the Namibian, South African, and Palestinian peoples.

Delegates expressed optimism during the meeting, which started on Thursday, the need to adopt a common strategy to counter disinformation made by international agencies against peoples struggling for their freedom, independence and justice.

Zimbabwe appealed to the nonaligned countries to assist Frontline States to counter South African information aggression against Frontline States as manifested by Radio Free Africa aimed at Mozambique and Radio Truth directed at Zimbabwe.

The three-day meeting dealt with questions covering news agencies pool, the broadcasting organisation of the nonaligned countries, strengthening of the national news agencies, the exchange programmes of media representatives, the development of communication infrastructures, the reduction of tariff rates, the exchange of trainees and the development of print and film media.

The meeting noted, however, that with the rapid growth of communications technology, particularly in the audio visual field, more dynamic steps would have to be taken to achieve the

decolonisation of information, promote mutual understanding and preserve the natural heritage and distinct cultural identities on nonaligned countries.

For this purpose the conference recommended that at the forthcoming ministers of information general conference, expected to be held in Harare early next year, a decision be taken to convene an early meeting of media and communication experts from all nonaligned countries.

The meeting also took note of the suggestion that Cyprus may host the session of the committee for cooperation of radio broadcasting organisations of nonaligned countries and requested the chairman to initiate early consultations with the government on Cyprus in this regard.

The meeting chairman, Mr Harmoko, who is Indonesian information minister, described the inter-governmental meeting as a success saying that the nonaligned states wanted a balanced information flow in the world with equal and independent participation of sovereign states, to abolish the monopoly of big powers in the field of information and communication.

He said that the movement was not created as a systematic competitor but as a dynamic contribution which would help in realising a balanced blow of information and communication.

Senegalese Information Minister Djibo Ka, who officially closed the meeting on behalf of President Abdou Diouf, said that information must play the role of a bridge between peoples and emphasized the need for member countries of the movement to arm themselves with the necessary technology in the field of information capability in order to ensure their sovereignty.

ANGOLA

Agreement Reached With U.S. on Cuban Withdrawal

PA111326 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1229 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Lisbon, 11 Jan (EFE) — Angolan and U.S. authorities have reached an agreement to settle the South African situation as a result of talks held this week in Luanda. The Lisbon weekly newspaper *EXPRESSO*, quoting generally well-informed sources claims that the agreement is based on the acceptance of the principle of simultaneous withdrawal of Cuban troops and the independence of Namibia. Until now Luanda had refused to admit the "linkage" [previous word in English] between the two aspects upheld since the beginning by Washington and Pretoria.

The about-face came after the talks held in the past few days in Luanda with Chester Crocker, assistant secretary of State for African Affairs, and after imminent threats by Washington to start granting substantial economic aid to the Angolan UNITA rebel movement.

According to the sources quoted by *EXPRESSO*, Angolan Interior Minister Manuel Alexandre Rodriguez, "Kito", delivered to Crocker an official proposal identical to the one presented by President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos in December 1984 to UN Secretary General, Javier Perez de Cuellar. The proposal contains concrete dates for the withdrawal of Cuban troops, (estimated about 35,000) parallel to the implementation by Pretoria of UN Resolution 435 on the independence of Namibia.

Dos Santos Claims 3 RSA Battalions in Angola

AB111516 Paris AFP in English 1432 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Lisbon, Jan 11 (AFP) — Three South African battalions are currently deployed in Angola's south-western province of Cunene, Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos has said in a speech in the Angolan capital Luanda. The statement, quoted here today by the Portuguese news agency ANOP, was made yesterday shortly after the departure from Luanda of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker at the end of a three-day visit.

Reports earlier in the week from Luanda [words indistinct] troop presence up to 150 kilometres (90 miles) inside Cunene Province, which borders the South African-administered territory of Namibia. On Thursday, Angolan army officials were quoted as saying that the South Africans had abducted an Angolan militiaman. They also said that South African planes had been overflying the south-eastern province of Cuando Cubango, where rebels of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) are based.

South Africa has admitted aiding UNITA, and the U.S. administration of President Ronald Reagan is also seeking to aid the right-wing movement.

In his statement yesterday, Mr. Dos Santos also reiterated charges that "conservative elements in the United States" were providing aid to UNITA.

President Comments On RSA 'Aggression'

MB120456 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Speech by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to the diplomatic corps in Luanda on 10 January — recorded]

[Text] Your Excellency, the dean of the diplomatic corps, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, comrades: It is always with pleasure that I take the opportunity on the occasion of each new year to meet with Your Excellencies, who are the honorable representatives of the countries and international organizations with which the People's Republic of Angola maintains relations of friendship and cooperation.

I followed with particular attention the kind and cordial words of the distinguished dean of the diplomatic corps and I thank him for them. These words were addressed not only to me, but also to the Angolan people and their government.

Your Excellencies are carrying out your diplomatic duties in a southern African country. You must naturally feel the climate of tension here. Our desire is that 1986 will represent the beginning of an era of greater tranquillity and security in this subregion of the African Continent and that it will permit a better use of our country's real economic potential in the framework of ever-growing, more just, and mutually advantageous cooperation.

The People's Republic of Angola remains committed to furthering friendship and cooperation relations with each of the countries and international organizations represented here. To this end, we believe that Your Excellenceis play a very important role toward the realization of this desire, because you know our objectives and the Angolan people's determination to implement them despite being a target of constant hostility.

As you know, the Second Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party — which took place at the end of last year — reiterated the foreign policy principles of the People's Republic of Angola. In this respect, nonalignment, the defense of the peoples' rights to self-determination and independence, peaceful coexistence, and respect for equality and sovereignty among states continue to be fundamental priciples.

Your Excellencies were able to verify that 1985 did not bring the peace and tranquillity that the Angolan people desire, despite countless diplomatic efforts by our government. Efforts by the international community to resolve the Namibian question on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 435 also met with constant delaying tactics by the racist South African Government, which was (?backed) by the so-called policy of constructive engagement and linkage [preceeding word in English] which is pursued by the United States. There is, therefore, a constant obstructionist behavior by the Pretoria regime in the negotiation process. This regime wants public opinion to believe that there is an alleged communist threat in South Africa in order to justify its desire of maintaining the apartheid system and its colonial power in Namibia.

It is obvious that the reason for the ongoing conflict in southern Africa are sufficiently clear and objective. Colonialism and apartheid are anachronistic and unjust systems. They generate great tension and social instability. They do not result from East-West confrontation, contrary to what South Africa and some of its allies seek to demonstrate for their own purposes. This attitude ignores reality, thus aggravating the danger of war in the region and making the resolution of the conflic more difficult.

The evolution of events in southern Africa shows that racist South Africa is solely responsible for the agression in the People's Republic Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, and other Frontline States. In fact, the constant nonobservance of agreements with southern African states and the constant armed incursions into the free countries in open violation of their sovereignty, under the guise of a presumed right to persecute SWAPO and ANC fighters, are more that sufficient proof that South Africa, contrary to the statements of its leaders, continues to pursue the path of escalating aggression and to foment war, instead of seeking entente and peaceful coexistence.

A flagrant example of this is the recent violations of Angolan airspace and the presence of South African regular forces in Cunene and Cuando Cubango Provinces, where they carry out operations against our military units. In Cunene Province alone there is currently a concentration of three South Africa battalions divided in companies and platoons.

In this context, it worries me that some Western countries view the developments in the southern Africa situation unrealistically, so much so that conservative circles in the United States, for example, are demanding the abolition of apartheid by peaceful means on one hand, but conversely, they are resorting to force and interference in the internal affairs of Angola. Together with the racist South African regime, they supply aid to the UNITA puppet gang to carry out terrorism to destabilize our country.

This ambiguous attitude is a serious threat to peace in the region. It is also a demonstration of total contempt for the general African struggle against apartheid and colonialism. It also demonstrates the consolidation of the alliance of the Western countries with the racist South African regime.

Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, and comrades. Your action in the governments and international organziations which you represent will dignify your honorable mission to the extent that it contributes toward an easing of tension in South Africa and the eradication of its causes through just and lasting solutions.

In 1985, besides the aggravation of the pockets of tension which already existed in the world, the chief development wws the emergence of new crisis situations. The worsening international situation further weakened an already fragile world peace. However, the recently held USSR-U.S. summit indicates that it is possible for these two countries to reach a better understanding, a fact which will undoubtedly contribute toward easing the international situation, promoting disarmament, and reducing the danger of a nuclear war or a world war.

We have always supported the constructive peace proposals presented by the USSR. We believe that all the measures that were outlined to increase mutual understanding between the USSR and the United States reflect the interests and anxieties of the peoples on earth. Thus we hope that the year of 1986 will be better than 1985 with regard to world peace.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for the new year wishes you sent and to express wishes for your success in your noble mission in the year which began a few days ago. I would like to propose a toast to your health and to a prosperous and happy new year.

Thank you very much. [applause]

Official Says U.S. 'Circles' Financing Mercenaries

MB130720 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Kandi Payama, Benguela's provincial commissar and member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, has said that about 30,000 mercenaries are being trained and prepared to be infiltrated into Angola territory.

Some United States circles and the Pretoria regime are jointly financing this sinister project, which once again will be crushed against the iron will of the heroic Angolan people. Lieutenant-Colonel Manuel Francisco Tuta Batalha de Angola, commander of the 6th Military Region, has confirmed the presence of South African military units in Cuando Cubango Province alongside UNITA bandits.

Former Security Police Chief Held for UNITA Contacts

MB120930 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 12 Jan 86 p 6

[By Joao Santa Rita]

[Text] The former head of Angola's security police, Mr Ludi Kissassunda, has been arrested in Luanda, say sources. He was arrested after a meeting with President Eduardo dos Santos on December 23.

At the ruling MPLA party congress in December, Mr Kissassunda, a veteran of the independence war against the Portuguese, was dropped from the party's Central Committee in a decision that shocked political observers. At the time he held the post of provincial commissioner in the important agricultural province of Malange. Previously he was director of the security police, DISA. Mr Kissassunda was accused at the congress of having "informal contacts" with the UNITA rebel movement. His dismissal and arrest coincides with the dismissal from the Politburo and Central Committee of other important party veterans, including the party's ideologue, Mr Lucio Lara, and another former security official, Mr Henrique Santos Onambwe. The dismissals indicate Mr Dos Santos is surrounding himself with less dogmatic men, most of whom were not directly involved in the independence war.

Strength of RSA 'Occupying' Forces Detailed

MB130700 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The strength of the South African contingent that is occupying parts of Angolan territory is calculated at four infantry battalions. This fact is included in a detailed report published in Luanda which lists the most serious South Africa aggressions against the People's Republic of Angola in Cuando Cubango, Cunene, Huila and Moxico Provinces.

According to the report, from December [no date as heard] to 6 January, the South African military units occupying Angolan territory have enjoyed ground and air support through Puma helicopters and reconnaissance and landing aircraft. Several operations carried out by South African troops are mentioned and in particular some movements in different areas in the same period which usually mark the beginning of offensives against our troops and population.

Other operations such as reconnaissance flights and the setting up of puppets in Pretoria's services were also reported as well as attacks against our forces which resulted in some deaths and material damages.

LESOTHO

Government Spokesman Comments on Border Closure

MB111120 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] South Africa's border blockade against Lesotho entered its 10th day today, as Basotho traveling to South Africa continued to be turned back at the border. SADF perconnel, who are manning the ports of entry, are also making it virtually impossible for goods destined for Lesotho to enter the country.

Besides the mineworkers and white Maseru residents, the only Basotho who are allowed to travel to South Africa since the border closure on New Year's Day are Messrs B.M. Khaketla, C.D. Mofeli, C.D. Molapo, and G.P. Ramoreboli. All four men were reported by the South African radio this morning to be still in South Africa. A Lesotho Government spokesman said today that it was strange that four men who have no mandate from Basotho should be allowed to talk with South African officials on any matters affecting relations with South Africa.

The spokesman said Basotho believe that the borders have, among other things, been closed in order that these men may be provided with the political platform they have lacked for so long. The spokesman said the leader of the delegation, Mr Makalo Khaketla, has no political following whatsoever in Lesotho, and has never won any major political contest throughout his dismal political career.

Mr Charles Mofeli, on the other hand, will be remembered for his disgraceful expulsion from the interim national assembly after he had justified the brutal SADF raid on Maseru on 9 December 1982.

Opposition Leaders Termed 'Collaborators'

MB101437 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Government of Lesotho says that the presence of the so-called leaders of Lesotho opposition parties in South Africa, in spite of the closure by South Africa of the border with Lesotho, exposes them as collaborators in measures to destabilize Basotho.

Commenting on the presence in South Africa of Mr C.D. Mofeli of the United Democratic Party and Mr B.M. Khaketla of the Maremathou Freedom Party -- both of whom were interviewed in the South African media yesterday and today -- the spokesman said that it is obvious that these people were involved in instigating the border closures. He said their involvement in trying to get the border reopened is simply a propaganda ploy to glorify their shattered political image.

The spokesman noted with concern that in all their dealings with the Boers these political renegades always drag the name of his majesty the king, when they know that by custom and tradition and according to Lesotho laws, his majesty always remains above politics.

In conclusion, the spokesman said that it is worth noting that the amorphous grouping, called the Lesotho opposition party, includes people such as Mr Khaketla, who have no political backing or constituency in Lesotho and are therefore talking in a political vacuum.

Mr Khaketla is the only politician in the country's history who was ever pelted with rotten eggs because of his [words indistinct] of association with the Boers [words indistinct].

MOZAMBIQUE

Rail Link With Swaziland Hit by Saboteurs

MB101735 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 700 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] The railroad linking Maputo to Swaziland is presently inoperative due to sabotage by armed bandits on Wednesday. According to a source from the National Directorate of Harbor and Railroads contacted by AIM today, the incident took place at kilometer 24.

A freight train was moving from Maputo to Swaziland on Wednesday when the driver of locomotive Number 761 discovered that some of the screws fastening the rail-chairs to the sleepers had been unscrewed. Unable to stop the train on time, the driver continued through the area and then stopped to make sure that none of the coaches had been derailed.

However, when the train began to move it was hit by bazooka fire, wounding the driver in the explosion. He has been admitted to Maputo Central Hospital but he is out of danger.

Repair work of the line presently underway, and it is hoped that it will be functioning again soon.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Forces Reportedly Assembling in Botswana

MB131457 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1456 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Windhoek, Jan 13, SAPA — Security Forces in SWA/Namibia were investigating reports that SWAPO insurgents had assembled inside Botswana, close to the border with the territory, the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Maj-Gen George Meiring, said in Windhoek today. According to a news report, Gen Meiring said precautionary measures were being taken by police, sicne the military had only a supportive function in counter-insurgency operations south of the designated operational area in northern SWA/Namibia.

A police spokesman confirmed that a police counter-insurgency unit was carrying out "routine" patrols of the border in eastern SWA/Namibia. The patrols were also precautionary in the event of possible infiltration from Botswana, he added.

A senior SWAFT spokesman said reports of the SWAPO armed presence in Botswana had not been confirmed, but according to the reports the numebr of insrugents ranged between 48 and 300. Botswana has followed a policy of neutrality and to date has not allowed the African National Congress and SWAPO to establish bases inside the country. Sanction by the Botswana Government of a SWAPO presence in the country will indicate a marked shift in Botswana policy on southern African "liberation movements," political observers pointed out.

Meanwhile, Gen Meiring said he had earlier expected SWAPO's infiltration attempt into the Tsumeb-Grootfontein-Otavo triangle would have started by now, but indications were that SWAPO's armed wing in Angola had not abandoned preparations for the planned seasonal strike. The preparations, however, had not yet assumed significant proportions, he added.

SOUTH AFRICA

UDF Community Leader Found Stabbed to Death

MB130624 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The body of a community leader who was to have met with American envoy Chester Crocker has been found in Leandra in Eastern Transvaal. Police says UDF [United Democratic Front] community leader, Ampie Mayisa, had been stabbed to death and that his body was partially burned.

Anglican Bishop Simeon Nkoane, who had arranged for Dr Crocker to meet with community leaders, including Mr Mayisa, has put the blame for the murder on the Zulu group, Inkatha. The dead man's family says Mr Mayisa was attacked at his home by what they described as a group of conservative blacks on Saturday night. They say he was stabbed and taken away in a van.

Dr Crocker, on being told of the killing, said it is terrible that this should happen. The American assistant secretary of state arrived in South Africa yesterday on the final leg of a southern African swing that has taken him to Angola and Zaire. He has told reporters the main purpose of his visit is to discuss the future of Namibia and the civil war in Angola. The envoy has deviated from his usual program (?discussing) politics with the government to tour the troubled East Rand township Duduza. Dr Crocker spoke there with the wife of community leader Joseph (Thobela), who is in detention under emergency regulations. Mrs Selina Thobela told the American of her husband's detention and how their two daughters, one of them preganant, were killed in a petrol bomb attack on their home in May last year. Dr Crocker described her situation as tragic.

The U.S. official is to meet Foreign Minister Pik Botha and possibly President P.W. Botha in Cape Town during his 3-day stay in South Africa.

Inkatha Deny Involvement

MB130819 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpt] It is reported that Inkatha was in no way involved in the killing of Transvaal community leader, Ampie Mayisa. SAPA News Agency reports that a group of youth approached reporters in Leandra, the scene of the murder, saying that they had carried out the attack and denying they were members of Inkatha.

Mr Mayisa, a United Democratic Front activist, was due to meet American envoy, Chester Crocker, at the weekend, but on Saturday night he was stabbed, taken from his home and later found dead. Relatives say the attack had been carried out by what they called conservative blacks, and Bishop Simeon Nkoane, who had set up the meeting with Dr Crocker, accused Inktha members of the murder.

Mrs Mandela's Banning Order Application Dismissed

MB131351 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1350 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg [Dateline as received] — Winnie Mandela's urgent application to have her banning order declared invalid dismissed by a judge today.

Foreign Minister Meets Lesotho Opposition Leaders

MB101712 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1710 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 10, SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, today met leaders of Lesotho opposition parties at an undisclosed location to discuss relations between the two countries.

Confirming the meeting in a statement to SAPA, a spokesman for Mr Botha said the minister held discussions with a Lesotho

delegation consisting of Mr B.M. Khaketla, leader of the Maremattu Freedom Party, Mr C. Moseli, leader of the United Democratic Party, Mr G.P. Ramoreboli, deputy leader of the Basutoland Congress Party and a Mr C.D. Molato.

"The delegation informed the minister that they were gravely concerned about the state of relations between the two countries and in particular about the hardships for Lesotho citizens deriving from the border control measures," the statement said.

"The delegation emphasised that it was not their purpose to bypass the Lesotho Government, but felt that as there was so much at stake for the people of both countries, a meeting between the king of Lesotho [King Moshoeshoe II] and the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, was fully warranted. "The minister said that he would report the discussions to the state president, when he would convey the representations made by the delegation to him," the statement said.

He spokesman refused to disclose where the meeting was held. Asked where he was calling from he said he was using a car radio-telephone "from the top of a koppie — it could be anywhere in the country."

Unions Ask Congressmen for Action Against Companies
MB101452 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1024 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 10, SAPA — The Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] and the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] today called on the visiting U.S. Congressmen to take action against international signatories of employment codes who exploited apartheid in South Africa. Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of NUM and Mr Elijah Barayi, president of COSATU, met Congressmen Mr William Gray, Mr Walter Fauntroy and Mr Charles Hay.

After the meeting at NUM's Johannesburg offices, COSATU accused signatories of international codes of employment such as the Sullivan and Economic Community Principles of exploitation in South Africa. A COSATU statement issued by a spokesman for NUM called on the Congressmen to take action against defaulting companies in their home constituencies.

The various codes of conduct, the statement said, had been an "abject failure". "It has been accepted that the transnationals are here to exploit the markets and labour conditions. For many years, they, like other companies here, have benefitted from apartheid." COSATU demanded greater international pressure for sanctions and disinvestment against South Africa. "The international pressure for sanctions and disinvestment should be intensified."

Acknowledging that the congressmen were here on a fact-finding misssion, COSATU said: "We trust that this fact-finding mission has taken note of the atrocities committed by the racist apartheid regime. And we expect that having taken note of these atrocities they would take action in the U.S." But, COSATU added, the unions were not begging for help. It was up to the Congressmen to decide what action to take. "The liberation of South Africa's workers will be decided by the workers themselves."

COSATU was also critical that the U.S. delegation met the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and the chief minister of KwaZulu, chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Leutwiler Hopeful of 'Realistic' Debt Solution
MB101500 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1448 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 10, SAPA — Dr Fritz Leutwiler said here today he was "very hopeful" that he woudl be able to devise a "realistic and constructive" solution to South Africa's debt problem.

The former Swiss central banker appointed to mediate the debt negotiations was speaking after a meeting with the country's top financial authorities, including the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis. Also attending the talks was the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who said afterwards that "a very constructive discussion" had taken place.

Dr Leutwiler said he was "very hopeful" that he would be able to "come up with a realistic and constructive proposal and solution of the debt problem of South Africa."

"We are going to discuss possible solutions this afternoon... I plan to invite the major credit banks to meet me in London in the second half of the month of February," he said.

Dr Leutwiler returns to Johannesburg on Sunday after his visit to the Cape, and will issue a press statement at Jan Smuts Airport before flying to West Germany where he will keep an appointment on Monday.

Pik Botha Calls Talks Constructive
MB101548 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1510 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Pretoria, Jan 10, SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said he and the country's top financial authorities had held "a good session" today "discussing South African needs and latest developments on future South African reform actions," with Dr Fritz Leutwiler.

Dr Leutwiler, former Swiss Central banker mediating South Africa's debt negotiations, arrived in Pretoria today.

Dr Leutwiler's talks with the South African representatives, which included the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, the president of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, and the director-general of finance and chairman of the standstill coordinating committee, Dr Chris Stals, lasted about an hour.

Mr Botha said Dr Leutwiler, Mr Du Plessis and Dr Stals would be visiting the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, tomorrow. Mr Botha said that as far as he was concerned, today's meeting had led to a "very constructive discussion."

Leutwiler Meets With President

MB111042 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1021 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] George, Jan 11, SAPA -- Dr Fritz Leutwiler, former Swiss central banker mediating South Africa's debt negotiations, this morning had "fruitful discussions" with the state president Mr P.W. Botha, in George. The meeting at Mr Botha's residence at the Wilderness "was held in a relaxed and constructive atmosphere," the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said in a statement to SAPA.

"The topics discussed in the hour-long meeting ranged from the standstill arrangements to political development in South Africa. President Botha gave an exposition of current political developments in the country, whereas Dr Leutwiler gave a resume of the present status on the negotiations regarding South Africa's outstanding foreign debt," the statement said.

The meeting was also attended by Mr du Plessis and the director general of finance, Dr Chris Stals.

Dr Leutwiler will hold a press conference at Johannesburg's Carlton Hotel tomorrow afternoon before he leaves the country for West Germany.

Leutwiler Says Apartheid Must End

MB130708 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The intermediary between South Africa and her foreign creditors, Dr Fritz Leutwiler, says the political stability of South Africa has become part and parcel of her credit worthiness overseas. He was addressing a news conference in Johannesburg after having spent 2 days in the country during which he conducted 20 interviews. Dr Leutwiler said that political stability had become a prerequisite for the return of the country to the financial and capital markets of the world. He said South Africa was not bankrupt but it had a classic liquidity problem. Further reforms were necessary and apartheid would have to disappear.

However, Dr Leutwiler said that he had seen positive signs that there would be change in South Africa in the near future. He said he was confident that prospective reforms in South Africa would go some way towards satisfying her creditor banks. He gave an assurance that creditor banks would not insist on the immediate capital repayment of South African debts because they realize the need to use the present surplus on the balance of payments account to generate internal growth in the absence of foreign loans. Dr Leutwiler will be meeting South African creditor banks at the end of next month.

President Says Reform To Continue

MB130753 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpt] South Africa's foreign debt mediator, Dr Fritz Leutwiler of Switzerland, says President P.W. Botha has given him clear indications that the reform process will continue in South Africa this year. Speaking at a news conference in Johannesburg, Dr Leutwiler said he had read all the speeches President Botha had made last year and they included a substantial program of reform. He said that a greater effort needed to be made to tell the world of the changes that had taken place in South Africa and what was being planned for the future.

Dr Leutwiler, who had discussions with a wide range of people in South Africa, said he had not met members of the ANC. He said the ANC had admitted that it received weapons from the Soviet Union, and he added that he knew the Soviet Union well enough to know that it did not give gifts for nothing.

Development Ministry Reorganized To Deal With Blacks

MB100717 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, has announced in Pretoria that the top structure in his department has been reorganized to strengthen the executive ability and the development intitiative of the department with regard to the development of the black population groups.

Two new posts, that of chief executive director and a third deputy directorship, have been created. A deputy director general in the department, Dr C.F. Scheepers, has been promoted to the post of chief executive director and as such will be second in charge under the director general Dr A.H. van Wyk.

SADF Refuses To Comment on Angolan Allegations

MB130800 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The SADF has refused to comment on allegations from Angola that South African forces are now active in southern Angola. The latest Angolan allegations say that South African forces have joined the UNITA movement in fighting against Angolan Government forces. South Africa has also been accused of numerous airspace violations. The allegations by the Angolan Defense Ministry follow earlier accusations by President Jose Eudardo dos Santos to the same effect.

Reportage, Commentary on Tambo Statement

Slabbert Says Threat Predictable

MB101212 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1138 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Durban, Jan 10, SAPA — Progressive Federal Party leader Dr F. Van Zyl Slabbert described the ANC's threats to expand its campaign as "depressing but predictable."

Speaking from the Umhlanga Rocks holiday home of Mr Harry Oppenheimer today, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert said South Africa was moving increasingly into a situation where both sides were trying to resolve matters through violence rather than negotiation. He

believed South Africans should concern themselves with providing appropriate conditions for negotiation.

He said he did not view ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo's threat to take the conflict beyond the borders of townships into white areas as a shift in ANC policy. "That is what the ANC said last year," he said. The only way to avoid the escalation of violence now was to try to talk.

Commenting on the government's granting permission for the banned ANC leader to be quoted, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert said it was clear it suited the government's porpose to allow publication. "I only hope it will continue to allow such reports to be published," he said.

Party Leaders, Boesak Comment

MB110508 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2115 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 10, SAPA — The Progressive Federal Party [PFP] tonight called on the government to unban the African National Congress as a way of breaking the growing cycle of violence engulfing South Africa. The call came in response to the threat by ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo to intensify his organisation's sporadic insurgent campaign into a full-blown "people's war" in which civilians would become increasingly vulnerable.

PFP leader Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, who met ANC officials in Zambia last year, said the government could deny the ANC's justification for resorting to armed struggle by unbanning the organisation and introducing a package of fundamental reforms.

By following this strategy, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, could both seize the initiative and improve the opportunity for negotiations instead of the current bloody confrontation. "Both sides so far define the confrontation as winnable in terms of violence," he said.

Labour Party leader Rev Allan Hendrickse said he did not think the ANC threats would contribute to finding a solution to the country's problems.

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, leader of the National People's Party, said an armed struggle in South Africa was not winnable and that "violence not only brutalises the victims but also the perpetrators."

UDF [United Democratic Front] patron Dr Allan Boesak said the ANC's plans to extend the scope of its military operations were not surprising. "Revolutionary violence is a response to a situation in which violence is included in the laws and structure of the society."

AZAPO [Azania People's Organizations] publicity secretary Mr Muntu Myeza described the ANC's "people's war" strategy as a result of the government's refusal to allow blacks to decide their own destiny.

NRP, HNP Leaders Comment

MB110515 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Several South African political parties have condemned the latest threat made by the leader of the ANC, Oliver Tambo, that a new strategy was to developed for the rapid intensification of the armed struggle in South Africa. Tambo said in Lusaka that the struggle will be carried out from the black residential areas to affect all parts of the country.

The leader of the New Republic Party [NRP], Mr Bill Sutton, said that the government should suspend all apartheid legislation to give the moderate leaders in the country an opportunity to form a united front against threats such as those made by Tambo. He said that to form a united front blacks would have to be given representation in parliament.

The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party, HNP], Mr Jaap Marais, said South Africa should prepare itself to hit harder at the ANC. He said Tambo's statement was a confirmation that the ANC had declared full-scale war on South Africa, with support of the Soviet Union.

Commentary Says 'No Compromise'

MB130834 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] If there were still any moderate democrats in South Africa who thought the ANC could and should be drawn into negotiations on the country's future, they have presumably now abandoned that illusion.

At a news conference in Lusaka to commemorate the ANC's 74th anniversary, its president, Oliver Tambo, stated that not only was it intensifying its offensive, but more attacks, like the terrorist bombing at Amanzimtoti, should be expected. His simultaneous denial that soft targets were purposely being attacked was all the more incredible against the background of the widely reported decision to do so taken by the national executive in Zambia last year. In any event, over the years the ANC has admitted being responsible for bombings, shootings and landmine explosions in which dozens of civilians have been killed.

The ANC has shown itself by its actions to be a terrorist organization, striking out blindly without regard for the identity of its victims and, by its own often-repeated policy statements, it has left not doubt about the purpose of its terrorism — the eventual establishment by force of a Marxist-socialist system in South Africa. In this it is little more than an instrument of the South African Communist Party [SACP] which virtually controls it, as yet another authority on international terrorism, Mrs Gillian Becker, said this week: The SACP, recognized as the communist party in Africa most subservient to the Kremlin, now fills 19 of the 36 posts in the national executive of the ANC.

Peaceful democratic change in South Africa forms no part of Soviet plans for southern Africa. The ANC's refusal to negotiate and its attempt to frustrate the negotiation process through terrorism and intimidation are forced on it by its obligation to play its part in the furtherance of those plans. Both its own aims and actions and the dependent position in which it finds itself exclude it from the democratic debate on accommodating the political aspirations of all South Africans.

Oliver Tambo's statement amounts to a declaration of war, not only against the existing order in South Africa, but against moderates in all communities. He himself referred to the inevitability of civilian casualties in a war situation. On the evidence of its president, the ANC is a threat to every South African — an organization that wages war on the innocent. There can be no compromising with it.

UDF: ANC Decision To Escalate Violence 'No Surprise'

MB111045 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0919 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 11, SAPA — The decision by the African National Congress to escalate its armed struggle against the South African regime was no surprise and the government only had itself to blame for any worsening of the situation, the United Democratic Front [UDF] said today.

"We have always warned that unless the government meets the legitimate demands of all the people violence will escalate and peace shall remain an illusion," a UDF spokkesman said in a statement to SAPA. "We believe that the ball is squarely in the government's court, but because of its lack of boldness and initiative the government seems to be bent on dragging the whoel country into even deeper conflict."

The nationalist government had for many years been trying to dupe the white community into believing that it had the upper hand, that the ANC was a non-factor in the coutnry and that its policy of dealing with stooges in the bantustans and in the community councils was the only correct one, the statement said.

"But the reality had finally caught up with them. We find it lacking in substance and honesty for some parties to come out to be vehemently critical of the ANC but become mute when it comes to criticising the government's actions against the black majority in the country. As it is now through banning and disrupting peaceful gatherings of the black community called to discuss and attempt to resolve the impasse in black educations, the government seems to be deliberately closing all available avenues for popular expression. What alternatives are our people left with?"

The UDF called for the complete dismantling of apartheid.

"It is all very well for people with full stomachs and who monopolise all the power to ask a subject people to be patient. It cannot happen here. Our people's demands are very clear: Apartheid must be dismantled; Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners must be released unconditionally; the ANC and other banned organisations must be unbanned to take their rightful place in the creation of a new and better future for all South Africans; all detainees must be freed; the state of emergency lifted and all troops taken out of our townships," the UDF said.

ANC To Back 'Grand Alliance' of Antigovernment Groups

MB120717 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] It is reported that a new alignment of antigovernment groups is to be formed, backed by the ANC. A Sunday newspaper reports the alliance will comprise the National Convention Movement [NCM], the United Democratic Front, the Congress of South African Trade Unons, the South African Council of Churches, and sympathetic homeland leaders.

Senior ANC officials apparently told reporters in Lusaka this week about the proposed grand alliance. The NCM has already confirmed it will actively support the move and, according to the ANC, preliminary discussions with various parties have taken place. The alliance's prime objectives were reported to be the forging of a climate which could lead to a negotiated settlement of South Africa's problems.

Police Report Unrest Incidents, Situation

10 Jan Evening Report

MB101659 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1656 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 10, SAPA — The SA Police Public Relations Division situation report at 7 pm: The following incidents of unrest have been reported since this morning:

In Soweto, two delivery vehicles, a bus and a private car were extensively damaged by arsonists.

At Kagiso, on the West Rand, a number of delivery vehicles were destroyed when they were set alight. On a number of occasions, petrol bombs and stones were also hurled at police vehicles. Police dispersed these mobs with tearsmoke and shotgun fire. No injuries were reported.

In the black residential area near Queenstown, police discovered the bodies of two black women in a house which was destroyed by arsonists yesterday.

11 Jan Morning Report

MB110851 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0848 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 11, SAPA — Following is the 8 am unrest report, issued by the SAP public relations division in Pretoria:

In Soweto two private vehicles were damaged, on by stone-throwers and the other by arsonists.

In the white residential area of Meyerton a car was damaged when it was stoned by a small group of blacks.

At Brandfort, in the Orange Free State, two buses were damaged by stonethrowers.

At Shoshanguve, near Pretoria, two buses were extensively damaged by arsonists.

At Kayalitsha, in the Western Province, two private homes and a private vehicle were extensively damaged when they were petrol bombed.

At Munsieville, near Krugersdorp, a private home was petrol bombed and fairly extensively damaged.

At KwaZakele, police fired on unruly mobs with tearsmoke during several incidents of stonethrowing at house and vehicles.

At Bellville south, a private home in the coloured residential area was fairly extensively damaged when it was petrol-bombed.

11 Jan Evening Report

MB120437 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1640 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 11, SAPA — Following is the SA police 7 pm unrest situation report. Incidents of unrest were isolated and in most cases of a minor nature. The most significant were the following:

Guguletu: A make-shift hut was destroyed by a petrol-bomb.

Soweto: A private vehicle and a bus were destroyed by arsonists. In the same area three buses and two private vehicles were extensively damaged by stone-throwers. Ten men were arrested in connection with these incidents.

12 Jan Morning Report

MB120600 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0557 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 12, SAPA — We have recieved the SAP's report on unrest to 8 am: The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

Soweto: A number of buses were damaged in incidents of stone throwing and arson.

Zwide in the Western Province: An SAP member was slightly injured when the vehicle in which he was travelling was stoned.

Alexandra on the Witwatersrand: An SAP member was seriously injured when a petrol bomb was hurled into a police vehicle where it ignited. In the same area a development board vehicle was stoned. Rubber bullets were fired to disperse the mob. Three men were injured. Also in Alexandra a private vehicle was extensively damaged by arsonists.

The black residential area near Leslie in the eastern Transvaal: A private home was petrol bombed and heavily damaged.

Wattville on the East Rand: A youth was arrested when a shop was petrol bombed. The shop was not damaged.

Kana — the black residential area near Orkney in the western Transvaal: A number of private homes were stoned and petrol bombed. Damage was slight in these cases. In the same area a shop was set alight and looted. Extensive damage resulted.

Kagiso on the West Rand: A school was extensively damged by arsonists."

13 Jan Morning Report

MB130750 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0636 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 13, SAPA — Following is police situation report on unrest over night and early today to 8am:

Several incidents of unrest and stone throwing occurred in the black residential area of KwaZakele near Port Elizabeth last night. Police dispersed the crowds by using tear smoke and in one incident shotgun fire. No one was injured or arrested.

At Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand] the SAP used shotgun fire to disperse a mob whilst stoning a private vehicle. No one was injured or arrested.

At Veeplaas near Port Elizabeth, arsonists caused extensive damage to the Emfundwenie high school."

354 Persons Still Detained

MB101321 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0951 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 10, SAPA — Altogether 354 people are still being detained in terms of the emergency regulations, according to figures released by the SAP Directorate of Public Relations today. The directorate will later today issue its list of the number of people arrested over the past week.

Soweto Parents' Committee Meeting Banned

MB101625 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] The divisional commissioner of police in Soweto, Brigadier J.C. Coetzee, has prohibited the holding of a meeting of the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee [SPCC] and the Lenasia People's Education Committee [LPEC] that was to have been held in the Lenasia Civic Center this evening.

Brig Cotzee says the prohibition has been imposed in the interests of public safety. The ban come into force at 1800 this evening, and lasts until 0600 on Monday morning.

The meeting of the SPCC and the LPEC has also been banned in the municipal areas of Soweto, Deep Meadow, Dobsonville, Lenasia, Eldorado Park, and Noordgesig, and in the magisterial districts of Johannesburg and Roodepoort.

Security Forces Use Tear Gas

MB102004 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1954 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 10, SAPA — Urgent security forces used teargas to disperse a crowd gathered outside the Lenasia Civic Centre tonight, where a public meeting called to discuss the country's education crisis was banned late this afternoon, witnesses said.

The meeting, organised by the People's Education Committee [PEC] (Lenasia), in the Indian area near Johannesburg, was banned in terms of an order under the public safety act signed by the divisional commissioner of Soweto, Brigadier J.C. Coetzee.

Witnesses said police gave the crowd of about 300-400 people one minute to disperse before they fired teargas. The crowd left the vicinity of the hall after the teargassing, they said. Earlier scores of people had arrived outside the hall, unaware of the banning order.

Notices were pinned to the doors of the civic centre and one was served on a member of the People's Education Committee, Mr Ashwin Shah. The 10-member PEC was formed earlier this week at a meeting attended by leading political, youth and community groups in Lenasia. Its formation was a consequence of the recent SPCC [Soweto Parents Crisis Committee] national consultative education conference, attended by 161 organisations in Johannesburg. The conference called on the government to postpone the opening of black schools to January 28 and listed several other demands.

In a statement issued tonight, the PEC condemned the banning of the meeting and called the action "highly provocative." "Notice of the banning was given only about two hours before the meeting was scheduled, thus endangering public order. Hundreds of people turned up not knowing the meeting was banned. We condemn the high-handed action by the authorities in using teargas to disperse people who had come to the hall without being aware of the ban."

The committee said the state was obviously using "high-handed methods" to stop people discussing peacefully an issue that affected every family, not only in Lenasia, but throughout the country.

"What is the state so afraid of? We believe it is afraid that the people will confirm, in public, their belief that the ideologically-slanted apartheid education system is one of the major causes of unrest. We believe that the meeting itself did not endanger the public order since meetings in Lenasia have a history of passing off without any problems. Instead we feel that the provocative action of the state has served to fuel feelings. The committee demands its rights to be able to discuss the education crisis with its constituencies," the statement said.

The Transvaal Indian Congress also issued a statement deploring the banning.

Paarl Boy Detained

MB101837 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1809 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 10, SAPA — The detention of a 14-year-old Paarl boy, Simphiwe (Boy) Zanisi, under the emergency regulations has been confirmed by the police. But the alleged detentions on Monday of eight other schoolboys, including a 10-year-old, have not been confirmed.

The names of the other eight schoolboys, who were reported to have been detained in the Mbekweni township, were telexed to police headquarters in Pretoria, but the police replied: "According to our present records the other persons mentioned in your telex are not being held in terms of either the security legislation or the emergency regulations."

Last year, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said it was not police policy to detain children under the age of 16.

Skirmishes in Nyanga East, KTC

MB110447 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2208 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 10, SAPA — Vicious skirmishes were reported in Nyanga East and KTC late tonight as a large group of conservative "fathers," armed with pangas, knobkieries and axes, attacked groups of young "comrades" backed by adults. A number of township sources said the group of "fathers," estimated to number between 200 and 300, were from Site C in Khayelitsha.

At least eight and as many as 12 people were reported by various sources as having been wounded in the fighting, with two people reported to have received serious wounds after being attacked by axe-wielding "fathers."

At 10 pm, a group of close to 1000 "maqabane" (comrades), including a large number of adults from KTC, were said to be moving in on the group of "fathers," who township residents said enjoyed police protection.

A resident of Nyanga East said the fighting began when the fathers attacked a "people's court" being held at the Zolani centre in Terminus Road, Nyanga East. She had also heard gunshots earlier in the evening, but was uncertain of why they had been fired or if anyone was hurt.

A police liaison officer for the western Cape, Captain Jan Calitz, said tonight that the police were patrolling the area and that there were people in the streets, but everything was "dead quiet." "If the people were fighting, then we know nothing of it. It has not been brought to our attention."

Child Injured in New Crossroads

MB111129 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1125 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 11, SAPA — At least one child has been injured in New Cossroads in a battle between "fathers" and "comrades."

A woman, who did not want to be named, said fighting began about 6pm near the Nyanga bus terminus when men, allegedly from Site C, arrived armed with pangas, sticks and axes in three taxis to attack the youths. She said police had fired birdshot and one child had been injured. She telephoned a member of the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] unrest monitoring committee, Mr Geoff Everingham, MPC [member of Provincial Council] for Pinelands, who tried to investigate but could not get into the area.

In a separate report, a man, who also did not want to be named, said a group of men he recognised as being from Site C had arrived and started stoning the community centre. A fight broke out between them and youths inside the centre. A police liaisoan officer said he had no knowledge of the incident.

Violence in Alexandra Township

MB120343 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2020 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 11, SAPA — Three men were injured in Alexandra township north of Johannesburg tonight when administration board officials, who were attacked by stone-throwers, fired rubber bullets at their attackers, police said tonight. In another incident in the township a policeman was seriously injured when a petrol bomb was thrown into the vehicle he was in. The burning missile landed on him. He jumped out of the vehicle and fell breaking a leg and shoulder, a police relations officer told SAPA. Police also confirmed three incidents of stonethrowing in the township which borders Johannesburg northern suburbs and Sandton — properous white residential areas. Stone-throwers attacked a police vehicle and police dispersed the crowd with tear gas but no casualities were reported. In a second incident a hostel was stoned. Three was no police action, the spokesman said. Stones were also thrown at administration board officials who retaliated with rubber bullets, injuring three men.

A report reached SAPA that four people were injured in running battles with police in the streets of Alexandra this evening when 3500 mourners gathered at a funeral but police only confirmed three injuries. The incidents apparently arose when about 3500 mourners defied bans by police on processions and speches at a funeral held in the township today.

8 Detained, Arms Caches Found

MB120924 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 12 Jan 86 p 4

[(By Phinda Kuzwayo and Jeremy Maggs)]

[Text] Eight more people have been detained and six arms caches uncovered as the police tighten their net in the wake of bomb attacks in the Durban area. Two professionals, one of them a Pietermaritzburg man, are also being sought.

Police have confirmed that 13 people, among them two medical practitioners, are being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. They are: Dr Vijay Ramlackan, his wife Sandy Afrika, Dr Ibongieni Dlhomo, Dudu Buthelezi, Pumezo Nxiweni, Lulamile Xate, Themba Luthuli, Thembinkosi Mofokeng, Stanley Bhila, Aaron Dhlomo, Zaol Gcuma, Ordway Msomi and Danpaul Naidoo.

Two people have been arrested in connection with the bomb blast in Amanzimtoti at Christmas, a development announced earlier by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

This week, a spokesaman for the South African Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said investigations were "proceeding satisfactorily." However, the police spokesman declined to say more or to name those who were being held in connection with specific acts of terror in the area.

Six arms caches have been found in the past two weeks. The spokesman could not give details this week other than the "unusual weaponry of Russian origin was found which included high velocity explosives." The caches bring to eight the number uncovered in the Durban area in recent months.

The wife of one of the professional men being sought by police said that police visited her home in Pietermaritzburg last week and said they were looking for her husband. She said he was away on holiday and she does not know his whereabouts. Police also called at the home of the second man, one of his colleagues said, but he, too, was on holiday, and it had been some time since he had last been in touch with his friends and employees in Durban.

Earlier this month, a police spokesaman in Pretoria said detentions in the Durban area did not necessarily have a direct bearing of the Amanzimtoti explosion. "They (detainees) are being questioned for all these types of incidents," he said.

Kagiso Leaders Detained

MB130844 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0826 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 13, SAPA — Five Kagiso community leaders were detained under security legislation early this morning, according to a spokesman for the Krugersdorp Residents Organisation (KRA). The KRA spokesman said the five were picked up because of the effectiveness of the consumer boycott in the area as well as a bus boycott on the West Rand. "This is not the way to solve problems in this area. We believe people have to talk to leaders not detain them," the spokesman told SAPA. "We were not approached about the bus boycott nor did businessmen see us about the consumer boycott. The detentions will only intensify the boycotts," the spokesman added.

Police could not immediately confirm the detentions and requested a telex of the names of those reported detained.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB110638 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

Police Commissioner Praises Public

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 10 January reports on page 2 that Police Commissioner General Johan Coetzee has praised the "support, co-operation and help of the public" for recent "successful counter-insurgency operations against African National Congress insurgents." He noted that police " 'Have been overwhelmed with very valuable information' " in their investigations. Coetzee also said the police were prepared for "renewed acts of terrorism which could be expected at this time of year."

Bophuthatswana Miners' Dismissals

Andrew Thomson reports on page 5 that the dismissal of about 20,000 striking miners at the Impala platinum mines in Bophuthatswana is almost completed. The acting chief executive at the mines said the situation was calm and noted that 32 nonstriking workers had been the targets of intimidating attacks by strikers, and 19 of them had to be hospitalized.

SATS Unions Seek Pay Raise

Janine Stein reports on the same page that "leaders of 10 South African Transport Services [SATS] trade unions met Minister of Transport Mr Hendrik Schoeman yesterday to discuss a wage increase claim. If granted, it would be the first salary increase for transport workers in two years." The workers are seeking a 25 percent wage hike, although the chairman of the Artisans Staff Association and the Federal Council of SATS Trade Unions said "that workers were, in fact, entitled to a 30 percent wage increase." Although no agreement was reached at the meeting, Schoeman agreed to a further meeting before he presents his budget to parliament on 19 February.

CITIZEN on Two Kinds of Sanctions

In its editorial on page 6, *THE CITIZEN* discusses what it sees as two kinds of sanctions. the first kind, those proposed against South Africa, "is to be condemned in in no uncertain terms" for they will hurt the very people they are intended to help, that is blacks in South Africa and neighboring countries. The second kind of sanctions "is that being applied by the United States against Libya, which are born out of anger as well as frustration." Noting that most West European countries have refused to follow the U.S. lead and impose sanctions against Libya, *THE CITIZEN* says that without their support, the U.S. sanctions will be ineffective. "How strange that West Germany, France and the others let the terror master Al-Qadhdhafi get away with his support for the cold-blooded terrorists, while they are quite prepared to apply limited sanctions against South Africa, which has not committed any crime against humanity," the editorial notes.

20 Percent Inflation

Daan de Kock reports on page 17 that "South Africa's inflation rate, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) could increase easily to about 20 percent early this year if the latest increase in the producer price is anything to go by." "Year-on-year producer price inflation rose sharply to 20.39 percent in November from 17.10 percent in October," while "year-on-year increase for local commodities at the end November increased by 18.1 percent. In contrast, imported commodities increased by as much as 28.5 percent as a result of the weakening of the value of the rand."

AZAPO Meetings

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 10 January reports on page 2 that the Azanian People's Organization (AZAPO) will hold several meetings over the weekend "to explain the resolutions adopted at the SPCC [Soweto Parents Crisis Committee] consultative conference on the crisis in education." Top-ranking black consciousness leaders will address three meetings. AZAPO Publicity Secretary Muntu Myeza said the meetings were an effort at " 'popularising the decisions of the national consultative committee.' "

Sowetan Businessmen Held

A report on page 3 says that two prominent Sowetan businessmen, Samson and Boboy Thabethe, were being detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. A police spokesman confirmed the brothers detentions.

Kangwane Violence

"Scores of opposition party members and supporters of Kangwane, Eastern Transvaal, are in hiding and others are living in fear following a 'reign of terror' that allegedly claimed the lives of three party members of the trade unionist," the paper reports on page 3. The deputy president of an opposition party said that "since the wangle over the border adjustment began, 'those supporting it have been under extreme harassment.' " A police spokesman said, however, that police had not received reports of any killings.

Inquest Into Unionist's Death

A report on page 4 notes that "an inquest into the death of trade unionist and political activist, Mr Adries Raditsela, will be held in the Johannesburg's Magistrate Court on Monday." Raditsela, a senior shop steward of the Chemical Workers Industrial Union and vice chairman of the Federation of South African Trade Unions, died after he was released from detention last May.

Soweto City Council Praised

In its editorial on page 6, *THE SOWETAN* praises the Soweto City Council's decision to build thousands more house for Soweto residents. Noting that the housing shortage in the townships is one of the factors contributing to unrest, the paper urges the government to spend money improving the townships and so "decrease the number of reasons people have to feel sore."

Action Against Unionists

In the "Focus" column on the same page, Joshua Raboroko notes that since the declaration of the state of emergency, "trade unions have made claims of police marauument and death threats to their leaders." More than 20 trade union leaders have been arrested since the emergency was declared and 11 are currently in detention, 4 of whom are face treason charges. Eight union leaders were refused passports in 1985 and two springs unionists have received death threats and had their homes searched by police.

BUSINESS DAY on Inflation

Gerald Reilly reports on page 1 of Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 10 January that the November production price index, which increased "by a year-on-year 20.4 percent," dashed hopes of even a moderate decline in the inflation rate. The all-Commodities Index, which includes both foreign and domestic goods and services, "rose by a year-on-year figure of 20.4 percent, with an increase in November over October of 4.2 percent. On an annualised basis, the monthly increase represents a staggering rate of inflation of 64 percent," which would quickly sink the economy "into a vicious hyper-inflationary cycle."

Leutwiler Visit

John Tilston and Gerald Reilly report on pages 1 and 2 that the main objective of the visit by South African debt negotiator Fritz Leutwiler, who is to meet with President P.W. Botha, Finance Minister du Plessis, Director of Finance Chris Stals, and Reserve Bank Governmor de Kock, "is to get a clear picture of the government reform program and undertakings on the speed with which it is to be implemented. For his part, Leutwiler is likely to deliver a blunt call for reform and to explain why this is regarded as basic if progress in the debt-rescheduling negotiations with internationanl creditor banks is to be made."

Milk Price Rise

Gerald Reilly reports on page 2 that the National Consumer Council has called for a week-long boycott of fresh milk to protest at the latest price increase. Powdered milk manufacturers have promised to reduce their prices by 65 cents a kilogram. In related article on the same page, Alan Peat reports that two companies are competing to produce locally manufactured paper board suitable for milk cartons. A successful product could reduce future inceases in the price of milk since the increased cost of packaging was given as a main reason for the latest price increase.

Large-Ticket Items Sales

Cherilyn Ireton reports on page 3 that "sales of large-ticket imported items marked at old prices were up between 40 percent and 50 percent on 1984." However, stocks at the old price have diminished and stocks reflecting the price increases are now selling badly. The stocks at old prices "could be the key to survival for the first few months of this year," the paper says. "The overall retail sector claims trading over Christmas was slack, although turnover was on a par with 1984. The general economic situation and the consumer boycotts were cited as the causes, although retailers are unable to separate the two."

Increased Strike Activity

A report on page 3 notes that the professor of African history at the University of the Witwatersrand, Phillip Bonner, had predicted increased strike action and a demand for greater say in management by labor unions. He also said that labor and management will take harder lines towards each other, often leading to "protracted trials of strength."

Standard Bank Review

Lesley Lambert reports on the same page that Standard Bank, in its latest economic review, sees "a growing number of positive short-term economic developments," which suggest "that a recovery is already under way." The review points to improved agricultural conditions and the shift in short-term monetary and fiscal policy toward "active growth generation." The continuing good performance of the current account of the balance of payments has encouraged business confidence and "according to present indications positive growth is virtually assured for 1986, although great uncertainties loom beyond next year because the recovery is starting from a weak basis."

Tambo Press Conference

A report on page 4 by Ken Owen in Lusaka notes that during a press conference, ANC President Oliver Tambo stressed ANC plans for a political effort to widen the organization's base by incorporating other opponents of apartheid. "Apparently anxious that P.W. Botha's reform program will co-opt potential ANC allies," Tambo attacked the government's reform plans and quoted Progressive Federal Party leader Van Zyl Slabbert's words that apartheid cannot be reformed but must be abolished. Tambo also "spoke warlmly" of anti-apartheid activists, including whites, even if they did not suport the ANC and "went out of his way to say that the Freedom Charter permits a 'mixed economy,' that SA after liberation would be multi-racial and that it would be a democracy in which he expected a variety of parties to emerge."

Botha-Leutwiler Meeting

In an editorial on the same page, the paper says that the importance of President P.W. Botha's meeting with foreign debt negotiator Leutwiler "cannot be exaggerated," since the future value of the rand depends on the outcome of the meeting. If President Botha does not heed and respond adequately to the political message Leutwiler is bringing, the rand will plunge again, inflation will reach 20 percent a year, and living standards will decline severely. The economy is already suffering from stagflation, the paper says, and "there is not way out other than through political reform."

BUSINESS DAY on Tambo Threat

In another editorial on the same page, the paper says "Oliver Tambo's threats yesterday of violence and his unabashed indif-

ference to its outcome were callous in the extreme." "It is stupid to argue that a system of government — however repugnant — cannot be reformed and must be abolished." People need to go on living day to day, basic services must be provided, and business and commerce must operate. Had Tambo argued that the process of change was too slow in the country, the paper says, it could have supported him, but his "illogical nonsense" will ultimately do him and his cause not good.

DIE TRANSVALER on U.S. Visit

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 8 January says in its editorial on page 10 that the visiting U.S. fact-finding mission and others which will follow are totally blind to the government's attempts to bring about a new dispensation in the country and have compromised themselves by the campaign they are conducting abroad for disinvestment. "By the look of things — from a South African point of view — these missions are therefore exercises in futility. Except for the fact that a group of U.S. politicians are using the tense situation in the country for their own political ends, we can see no benefit in their coming." The editorial says only by some miracle will the visitors be made to realize the added misery their disinvestment as an example, the paper says the campaign being conducted by Congressman Gray and his mission aims not only to cripple the South African economy, but also to take away employment and hope from those with no escape.

Black Development Councils

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 9 January says in an article on page 9 that "black development councils, a political thorn in the flesh of blacks, could possibly be phased out this year." It was reliably learned that this was one of the proposals to government by the Coordinating Council on Local Management which was appointed last year to investigate local and regional authorities in accordance with the new constitutional dispensation.

Pretoria Limpet Mine

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 9 January in an editorial on page 16 says "the limpet mine explosion in Pretoria did not cause any loss of life or damage to property." However, it should be seen as symptomatic of the ANC's fear that it is becoming totally irrelevant in the negotiation for a new constitutional future for South Africa. A situation has been reached where the ANC wants to make its presence felt by bomb explosions. Its intention is to keep the climate of negotiation as troubled as possible. It is acts like these which made a mockery of the argument that constitutional negotiations cannot continue without the ANC. The explosion also shows that "ANC murderers are present in urban areas" and must be reported to police.

Sharpville Residents in Court

Johannesburg *CITY PRESS* in English 12 January [date as published] reports on page 1 that 35 Sharpeville residents appeared in the Vereeniging regional court this week as Vaal authorities began civil action to recover the 36 million rand they have lost since the Vaal rent boycott started in September 1983. The case was postponed to give the residents' lawyers time to prepare the defense.

Port Elizabeth Unionist

A report on the same page says that Port Elizabeth unionist Dennis Neer, general secretary of the Motor Assembly and Components Workers Union, has been released after nearly 6 months in detention. However, he is now under a restriction order that prevents him from taking part in labor or community affairs. The order will remain in force until the state of emergency is lifted.

Compromise on School Opening

In its editorial on page 2, *CITY PRESS* says that Deputy Education Minister Sam de Beer's compromise over school reopening, in which he allowed students to have until 28 January to register for the new academic year while not officially postponing the date of school opening, was a "sensible way to deal with the situation." Going on to express the hope that the 1986 school year is better than 1985, the paper says that students and parents demand the withdrawal of troops from the townships, the lifting of the state of emergency, and the release of those detained without trial.

Return to School

An article on the same page claims it estimates fewer than 10 percent of the teachers and students returned to school in Soweto on 8 January. There was also below normal attendance at Durban schools, but elswhere in Natal students were said to be returning.

Activist's Home Fired At

Mono Badela reports on the same page report that four shots were fired into the Atteridgeville home of top Pretoria United Democratic Front activist and former Robben Island prisoner Arthur Mkwanazi, who said that he had recently been threatened by several black policemen.

Dismissed Miners

A report on the same page by Mudin Maivha and Z.B. Molefe on the dismissal of 20,000 miners from Bophuthatswana's Impala mines notes that miners had complained that they did not receive overtime or holiday pay and were prohibited from joining the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM). The press officer of the NUM said that the Bophuthatswana Conciliation Act, which prohibits the NUM from operating there, has been exploited by the General Mining Union Corporation to limit unionization and permit the "'exploitative bantustan policies of the apartheid regime.'" The Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers Union has called for the immediate reinstatement of the dismissed miners.

School Boycott

A report on page 3 says that three Greytown teachers, who are appearing in court after having been accused of starting a school boycott, told the court that the boycott was actually started by a

white teacher who insulted the students and is alleged to have once kicked one. According to the three teachers, who were transferred to another school, once the white teacher left the students returned to school.

Moutse Violence

Mudini Maivha and Sello Seripe report on page 4 that Moutse residents claim that police collaborated with KwaNdebele vigilantes, even to the extent of shooting people and raiding houses. Residents claim police beat or teagassed many. The United Democratic Front this week expressed solidarity with Moutse residents' decision to oppose incorporation into "the KwaNdeble bantustan."

Resumption of Boycott

Sello Seipe reports on page 5 that a spokesman of the consumer boycott committee in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeriging area said the boycott will resume unless the state of emergency is lifted and detainees released, especially boycott organizers.

National Convention Movement

Mudini Maivha reports on the same page that the National Convention Movement will soon meet in Johannesburg to draw up plans for seminars, discussion groups, and mass meeetings on the topic of the precondtions for a national convention. Preconditions already set by the group for a negotiated solution to the conflict in the country include the repeal of discriminatory legislation, the unbanning of banned organizations, the unconditional release of polical detainees, and freedom of political association and activity.

Black Teachers Meeting

Sibusiso Mngadi reports on the African Teachers Association of South Africa's annual conference at Durban, during which it called on members "to contribute to the fight for 'people's education and the liberation of the oppressed.' " The association's president, R.L. Peteni, said that as teachers and members of the black community, they had been " 'plunged into the unrest which has descended on South Africa.' " As " 'citizens of our country with civic rights and responsibilities,' " black teachers must become concerned with " 'the political struggles of the masses.' "

ANC Anniversary

Mono Badela reports on page 7 on reaction to the 74th anniversary of the ANC. Beyers Naude, secretary general of the South African Council of Churches, called for the government to unban the ANC and said the fact that the ANC was still banned " 'proved that the Gvernment was afraid to face the legitimate aspirations and challenges of the ANC.' " Albertina Sisulu, Transvaal president of the United Democratic Front and wife of imprisoned ANC leader Walter Sisulu, said there would "continue to be conflict in SA unless the 'people's movement' was given its 'rightful place.' " University of Witatersrand lecturer Tom Lodge said the " 'ANC's popularity is growing by the day. Its following is increasingly organised, increasingly able to control people through other organisations.' " University of Cape Town Professor Robert Schrire said that the longer the government delayed dealing with blacks' rights, the more important the ANC became.

National Parents Group Delayed

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 10 January reports on page 3 that the formation of the National Parents' Crisis Committee has been temporarily stalled because representatives who attended the recent conference were still reporting back to their communities. The Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee would be incoporated into the new national body which would include representatives from seven regions.

KwaNdebele Minister's Statement

In another article on the same page the KwaNdebele education minister is quoted as saying that despite the bloodshed, Kwandebele will not give up the Moutse area. He said that while KwaNdebele "did not 'lust for territorial gain' " it was " 'needy' of land." While first denying that Moutse residents had been captured by KwaNdebele invaders, he later acknowledged that captives had been taken and "conceded" that "unspecified 'traditonal Ndebele' ways of extracting information might have been used." The KwaNdebele chief minister issued a press statement pledging that nobody would be forced to take up KwaNdebele citizenship; Moutse private property rights would be preserved; school instruction would be restricted to Sindebele; all serving chiefs would retain their positions; and Moutse would have parliamentary representation.

STAR on Tambo Statements

In an editorial on page 10 *THE STAR* says Oliver Tambo appears to have thrown down the gauntlet with his Lusaka statements and says that "thanks to Governments curbs on information about the ANC down the years," South Africans are not in a position to know if he means what he says and if he can deliver on his threats. It says Mr Tambo is "sadly mistaken" if he thinks he will "terrify" whites into more rapid reform and it doubts if he can transform the activities in the townships into a people's war. The most depressing thing, the editorial continues, is that Tambo's "bellicosity... sets back the negotiation that, eventually, will have to precede fundamental change if that change is to be peaceful and productive." Moreover, Bishop Tutu does not help with his "superheated fantasies of indiscriminate violence on white schoolchildren." It is going to take "great courage, great determination, great restraint" to pursue a path of peace in face of these emotional pressures, the editorial concludes, and expresses confidence that South Africans of all color will be equal to it.

Namibia: Constitutional Council

Windhoek *DIE REPUBLIKEIN* in Afrikaans in a front page report on 7 January, says the new chairman of the Constitutional Council, Justice Victor Hiemstra, has emphasized that the people of the territory will not be kept in the dark about the progress of the work of the council. Justice Hiemstra, who arrived in the

capital on 5 January in preparation for the session of the council due to begin on 13 January, said:"I do not want to anticipate the feeling of the Constitutional Council, but personally I am of the opinion that the population should be kept continually informed on the progress being made. It is their consitution, and therefore it should not be kept secret from them."

Editorial on SWAPO Offensive

In its editorial on SWAPO's recent threat to mount an unparalleled offensive during the coming rain season, the paper says on page 4 that while the threat is merely a normal part of the oganization's propaganda, it is nevertheless disturbing that it claims it will be able to penetrate white areas. It points out that in any case there never has been such a thing as an exclusively white area, so the threat is not only against the whites. It adds: "SWAPO cannot bring the country a single centimeter closer to independence by its so-called offensive than without it. By its undermining actions and its dangerous influence at the United Nations, it is actually slowing down the independence process." The editorial concludes by saying there is only one honorable offensive for all South-West Africa/ Namibian parties, and that is at the conference table.

12 January Press Review

MB120526 [Editorial Report] **Suicide, Family Violence on Rise**

In a report on page 2 of the Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 11 January, Colleen Ryan and Glenda Spiro write: "economic hardship and political instability are fuelling family violence, suicide and aggression among all South Africans." There has been a large increase in the demand for counseling services and the group Suicides Anonymous is planning to expand its operations. A total of 150 whites have died in family violence over the last 3 years and "socio-political problems are also responsible for a big increase in crime and aggression in the black community." A Soweto social worker pointed to an increase in family breakups and abandonment of old-age pensioners by their families as a symptom of "political and economic pressures."

Fuel Price Petition

Jackie Unwin reports on page 5 that the Black Consumer Association has given its support to a petition drive asking the government to reduce the price of fuel. The association's executive director said that " 'most blacks do not have cars as they are a luxury, but when petrol rises it affects bread, milk, and margarine which the poor consumers are highly dependent on.' " A related report on the same page notes that a Johannesburg man has called the petrol price petition " 'a waste of time' " and said that instead the government should be urged to impose a general and immediate price freeze.

Inquiry Into Mamelodi Unrest

Hannes de Wet reports on the same page that the Pretoria Council of Churches will invite all Mamelodi residents and civic organziations to come forward with statements on the 21 November incidents in the township which resulted in the death of 13 people. The council will then gather evidence and a commission of inquiry appointed by the council will begin its work on 3 February.

Wholesale Trade

A report on page 8 notes that wholesale trade prices dropped by 5 percent during the August to October period compared to the same period in 1984. However, the value of sales increased from 13,286 million rand in 1984 to 15,616 million rand at the end of October 1985.

Allegations of Police Brutality

Jo-Anne Richards reports on the same page that "more than 30 claims of brutality by police, including allegations of the beating of a 12-year-old epileptic and a sjambok and baton assault on a 70-year-old man, were made in the Grahamstown Supreme Court this week." The charges were contained in 34 affidavits presented to support an application to restrain Fort Beaufort police from assaulting two detainees. A Fort Beaufort police station commander said he was investigating the allegations and the district commander "said he was satisfied that unnecessary force had not been used on the occasions to which many allegations referred." The 34 affidavits of police assault were originally compiled at the request of the former moderator of the Presbyterian Church, Alan Maker, the Federation of Trade Unions, and Fort Beaufort residents. Maker sent the affidavits to Law and Order Minister le Grange to bring the incident to his attention.

STAR on Sanctions

In its editorial on page 8, *THE STAR* says that "sadly, the likelihood of tougher measures against South Africa will have been given a boost" by the visit of six U.S. Congressmen. President Botha gave the Congressmen "little indication of any imminent and dynamic new Government moves" and it was Chief Buthelezi and not the cabinet ministers who best expressed the case for moderation. The greatest problem with sanctions, the editorial says, "is that they undermine the regime without ensuring that a succeeding regime would be any better." It is not enough "just to help upset the government's applecart;" the country must be a better place after apartheid is gone.

Return to School

Education reporter Susan Pleming says on the same page that most secondary school students ignored the government's call to return to school in Mamelodi, Soweto, and the eastern Cape, and the general trend in many areas, including Mamelodi and the East Rand, is for students to have registered on January 8 but not to start attending school until the 28th, when the government said students who had not been able to register earlier would be allowed to do so. Nthato Motlana, president of the Soweto Civic Association, criticized this government decision and said it should have "been grateful for the constructive stand taken by parents and children on an issue which was very difficult." He said that if the government did not meet parents' and students' demands, students would leave school in 3 months and " 'we will know where the blame truly lies.' "

Column on U.S. Visit, Education

Commenting on the visit by the U.S. Congressmen in his "Political Commentary" column on the same page, David Braun says that the visit evoked a sense of deja vu: "This time last year the Edward Kennedy circus was on the circuit, visiting the same leaders, being shocked by the same Crossroads squalor." Like the Kennedy visit, this visit will probably result in new congressional pressure on the U.S. Government for tougher measures against South Africa. Turning to education, Braun contrasts the attitude of Deputy Education Minister Sam de Beer, who agreed to let black students continue registering for school up till 28 January, with that of the education and culture minister in the House of Delegates, Carter Ebrahim, who has taken a hard line and says that he will not tolerate any attempts to disrupt education. Some people, Braun says, believe that Ebrahim and the Labor Party "have set themselves on a collision course with their opponents." Braun suggests that Ebrahim might be able to learn a few things from De Beer.

Leutwiler Visit

Commenting on the visit by debt negotiator Fritz Leutwiler, finance editor Trevor Walker says on page 12: "If Mr P.W. Botha is prepared to be open with Leutwiler and indicates, as from the opening of Parliament this year, what sort of reform programme he will be attempting then the bankers are confident that the political aspects of the problem could be reduced."

Botha 70th Birthday

In an article to mark President P.W. Botha's 70th birthday, David Braun says Botha "has distinguished himself as the bravest (some would say the most foolish) of all Nationalist leaders in spurning the gospel of apartheid at the expense of splitting his party and losing by-elections." Since Botha became prime minister, the government has reversed its "grand apartheid policies," repealed major apartheid laws, and brought nonwhites into parliament. Although Botha has earned a reputation of being "cold-blooded, single-minded and dour," those around the president "believe P.W. Botha has always had a vision and a mission and he is the only man capable of taking South Africa through its traumatic transition from white domination to genuine power-sharing."

White Namibians Join SWAPO

Gwen Lister reports on the front page of Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in English for 10-16 January that "three young white Namibians, including the son of a prominent National Party member, have refused conscription into the SA Defence Force, gone into exile and joined SWAPO." Hanno Rumpf, son of National Party member Ernst Rumpf, said he had written to the SADF saying he refused to serve on the grounds of political convictions. One of the others said "he was not prepared to serve in the army and assist in the occupation of Nambia."

Councillors, Policeman Restrained

Another front-page report notes that the eastern Cape Supreme Court "yesterday for the first time acknowledged allegations that community councillors were involved in violent vigilante actions and were being protected by members of the South African Police." The court issued an order against three Fort Beaufort councillors restraining them from assaulting two children and another order against a police sergenant "to stop preventing the lodging of assault complaints and prejudicing inverstigations."

Right to Search Police Stations

Anton Harber reports on page 2 that an East London Supreme Court "has established the right of detainees to a court order to search a police station if there is evidence they have been tortured." Although the application for a search was refused in this case, "legal observers saw the judgment as an important breakthrough for the rights of security detainees." The six detainees who brought the case alleged they had been severely beaten and subjected to shock torture.

Government Decision Criticized

Sefako Nyaka reports on the same page that the government's decision to reopen black schools as scheduled has been taken as a sign by many black community leaders, educators, and students that the Department of Education and training "does not understand the depth of the education crisis." There was a "heavy police presence" in the townships where there had been a school boycott, and there were also reports that boycotting students had assaulted those returning to school in Soweto, Nyaka says.

Bophuthatswana Miners' Dismissals

In a report on page 5 on the mass dismissals of miners at the Impala platinum mines in Bophuthatswana, Philip van Niekerk notes that the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) claimed that the approximately 50 mineworkers who had been detained by mine security forces and handed over to Bouphuthatswana authorities and who were released on bail were mostly " 'victimised activists.' " A related article also by Van Niekerk on page 5 notes that the acting chief executive at Impala said that when the workers become " 'completely unreasonable,' " " 'The alternative is to get rid of the whole labour force and replace them. There is a condition of massive unemployment in the country and that encourages us to take this kind of action.' " The NUM press officer said that in addition to the company's policies and massive unemployment, the dismissals were facilitated by Bophuthatswana law, which outlaws unions which have their head offices in South Africa. Thus, the dismissals "represent an almost insurmountable challenge" for the NUM, that is, " 'how to represent mineworkers when your organisation is banned.' " The dismissals could also be the "first trial of strength" for the Congress of South African Trade Unions, which has pledged to organize in the homelands and which is due to hold an urgent executive meeting on the issue.

Resumption of Consumer Boycotts

Sefako Nyaka reports on page 3 that Krugersdorp residents have said that they will continue their consumer boycott until the government allows Winnie Mandela to remain in her Soweto home. The Krugersdorp boycott committee has also demanded the release of a community leader. The boycott committee in

Soweto has threatened to resume its boycott if boycott organizer Jabu Ngwenya is not released and the boycott in Queenstown has already been resumed.

Chesterville Vigilantes

Billy Paddock and Roger Smith report on page 4 that a number of Chesterville residents have lodged a 38-page statement with the attorney general which alleges that they were assaulted by the vigilante group known as the A-Team. Residents believe "the targeting of United Democratic Front members, trade unionists and students" for assault is a "direct result of an inability by the police to quell unrest in the township which borders the affluent white suburb of Westville." One resident said he believed A-Team was created " 'at the instigation of the authorities in order to get at youths who they thought were responsible for the unrest.' "

ANC Tactics

Shaun Johnson reviews the ANC's response to the Amanzimtoti limpet mine explosion on page 7, noting that Tom Lodge of the political studies department of the University of the Witwatersrand has said that although the attack was "inconsistent with the organization's history and stated policy," this "does not mean there will not be several more such attacks." A related article by Lodge on the same page discusses the ANC's "landmine offensive," which he says is "useful in providing an insight into current ANC strategic thinking." Noting that the ANC specifically mentioned farmers as among the civilian targets that would be considered legitimate after the Kabwe conference, Lodge says that farmers in the Messina area are members of the local commandos, and government aid helps to maintain many border farms. The object behind mining border areas "may not have been the psychological one of stimulating white fear and insecurity. Rather, the ANC could be attempting to wrest control of crucial geographical locations from the South African authorities." The landmine attacks, Lodge says, were "no hit and run mission of opportunist terrorism, but a planned and discriminating military operation with a serious strategic purpose." Howard Barrel writes on the same page that the ANC is now working on escalating its military struggle. The ANC's armed wing is known to have a number of " 'quick response units' " inside the country, units about which the security force "has few, if any, leads." One of these units was probably responsible for the Amanzimtoti explosion.

East Cape Street Committees

Mike Loewe reports on page 8 that "street committees" have sprung up in Port Elizabeth, Craddock, Queenstown, and other eastern Cape communities following the mass detention of leaders after the state of emergency was declared. The precedent forsuch committees is a system created by Nelson Mandela in the1950's and known as the M-plan to organize townships in a "multi-tiered system, from households upwards." According to a former ANC member and town councillor who addressed a Port Elizabeth meeting, on the committees each street is represented by five elected members and the committees "would take action to wipe out criminals and vandals who were terrorising residents."

Incorporation Into KwaNdebele

On page 12, Patrick Laurence reviews the violence that erupted over the incorporation of Moutse District into the KwaNdebele homeland. He notes that the South African commissioner general to KwaNdebele, Gerrie van der Merwe, revealed, "apparently unintentionally," that the "new industrial growth point of Ekandustria and its twin black township of Ekangala would become part of KwaNdebele on April 1." Ekangala is planned as a township as large as Soweto and "the ideologues in the corridors of power seem determined that the next black township of that size will fall just inside an 'independent homeland.' It will mean a million fewer black people to accommodated politically in South Africa." A related article by Phillip van Niekerk on pages 12 and 13 says that the issue of Moutse incorporation has resulted in the formation of militant youth organizations in Moutse, which are attempting to politicize people into seeing that it is not just the KwaNdebele officials who are responsible for the "poverty and repression" in the homeland, but also the Pretoria government.

Business Role in Politics

On page 16, Duncan Innes argues that business must become involved in politics. Apart from moral arguments, there are also practical reasons for this, since it was government policy that created widespread instability and the government's handling of unrest that brought on economic problems. If business wants to change this situation, "it has got to take the government on politically." In addition to creating overseas lobbies and holding talks with the ANC, this can be done by "simply talking to black employees and their representatives." Although "cries of horror" greeted the formation of the congress of South African Trade Unions, "it would be foolhardy in the extreme to ignore an organisation with a membership of half-a-million because one is afraid of the views it holds." If business wants to avoid coming under attacks from blacks, Innes says, it has got to talk to blacks and support their legitimate demands and grievances.

Emigration From Country

In a review of a book entitled "Leaving South Africa" on page 17, Charlotte Bauer notes that people are leaving the country at an unofficial rate of 3,000 a month and says that the book's author "must be given credit for his timing." The book is a guide to emigrating to English-speaking countries, and provides information on what is needed to leave the country and ways of speeding up the process.